Fifth Series, Vol. XXII No. 28

Thursday, December 21, 1972

Agrahayana 30, 1894 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Sixth Session)

सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXII, contains Nos. 21-29)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

Price- Rs 2.00

CONTENTS

No. 28. Thursday, December, 21, 1972/Agrahayana 30, 1894(S)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions:

*Starred Questions Nos. 541, 547, 542 to 546 and 549 to 552 . 1-30

Written Answers to Questions:

Starred Questions Nos. 548 and 533 to 560 30-37

Unstarred Questions Nos. 5249 to 5402 37-165

Correction of Answer to Starred Questions Nos. 541 & 547

Re. Mini Steel Plants 165

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance

Situation in Assam 165-202

Re. Proceedings of the House 202-08

Papers laid on the Table 208-09

Committee on Petitions—

Minutes 209

Messages from Rajya Sabha 209-10

Capital of Punjab (Development and Regulation) Chandigarh Amendment) Bill As passed Rajya Sabha 210

Public Accounts Committee—

Fifty-fifth Report 210

Committee on Petitions—

Seventh Report 210

Committee on Absence of Members from Sittings of the House . Eighth Report 210

Statement Re. Expulsion of the first Secretary in the High Commission of India in Kampala 211-12

Shri Surendra Pal Singh 211-12

*The sign + marked above the name of a member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

Business Advisory Committee—

Twenty-Second Report 213

Matter under Rule 377—

Letter from Chief Secretary, Haryana to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for conducting inquiry in the affairs of Haryana State Electricity Board 213-18

Mulki Rules Bill—

Motion to consider 218-355

Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha 218-21

Shri B. N. Reddy 228-33

Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah 233-41

Shri Y. Eswara Reddy 241-49

Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma 250-5

Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi 256-65

Shri Jagannath Rao 265-67

Shri G. Viswanathan 357-73

Dr. G.S. Melkote 273-81

Shri Frank Anthony 281-86

Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao 287-89

Prof. Madhu Dandavate 289-93

Shri P.V. B. Raju 293-94

Shri Maganti Ankineedu 294-95

Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha 295-99

Shri M. Satyanatayan Rao 299-305

Shri J. Rameshwar Rao 305-10

Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan 310-17

Shri S.B. Giri 317-21

Shrimati Indira Gandhi 321-31

Clauses 2 to 7 and 1 and 1st and 2nd Schedule—

Motion to pass 248

Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to concur in Rajya Sabha recommednations to join in Joint Committee 355-58

Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha 355-56

Thursday, December 21, 1972/
Agrahayana 30*th* 1894 (*Saka*)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER Dr H P Sharma

DR. H P SHARMA Q No 541

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) Sir, may I submit Q No 541 and Q No 547 may be taken up together because both these Questions cover the same subject?

MR. SPEAKER Yes Shri Mukhtiar Singh Malik—not here I find so far as Q No 547 is concerned, both the Members, Shri Mukhtiar Singh Malik and Shri Birender Singh Rao in whose name the Question stands are not present Both of them are absent

Decision to set up Mini-Steel Plants in Public and Joint Sectors

*541 DR H P SHARMA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:—

(a) whether Government have finally decided to license five mini-steel plants in the public and joint sectors, rather than in the private sector, and

(b) if so, the decisions taken and the capacity of the steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) (a) and (b). No final decisions have been taken on the pending applications received for setting up of scrap-based electric-furnace *cum* continuous-casting units for manufacture of steel ingots/billets

DR H P SHARMA Sir, when the question of this inordinate delay in coming to a final decision about pending applications for setting up of these mini-plants came up before the Estimates Committee last year, the Government went on record to say that there has been a delay, of long as a year and a half But when a pointed question was put to the Government, why such a long delay has been there, the Government came out with the answer that the question of development of this industry has been under consideration from the policy point of view

Now, another year has gone by and the answer of the Government is that no final decision has been taken about it The Government should decide one way or the other This answer that no decision has yet been taken really controverts the evidence given before the Estimates Committee also.

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM The letters of intent in relation to applications that have been made much earlier that is, 22 applications in all excepting one in respect of which questions have been answered both in this House and in the Rajya Sabha were granted in the year 1971 and 72 The question is that there were subsequent applications, a large number, as many as 103 such applications, and we had to determine the amount of scrap available before coming

to a decision about the grant of licences. We set up a Working Group on the availability of ferro-scrap and it has made its recommendations that licences should be granted to the extent of the production of 200,000 tonnes a year. That is to say, the amount of scrap available would only satisfy or rather would meet the needs of producing units to produce 200,000 tonnes a year. Having received the report of that Working Group, we are now taking a final decision as to whom such licences should be granted.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Do I understand Government's position correctly that all the pending applications have been processed and a decision has been taken and that the pending decision refers only to subsequent applications?

Again, in regard to part (b) of the Question, regarding the time when the units will go into production to which they have already granted letters of intent, the Government's reply was—I am quoting from the 20th Report of the Estimates Committee—that electric furnaces have already been ordered and will be commissioned mostly in 1972, in earlier part of 1972. Can the Government give a factual position as to whether the assurance that they will be commissioned by 1972 has been implemented and, if so, what is the actual position today?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Regarding that, I will have to ask the hon. Member to put a separate Question, or, if he writes to me, I can give him the reply. I am not sure what stage they have reached. The hon. Member may remember, earlier, in this House as well as in the other House, the question has been answered that these plants have been permitted to import continuous-casting units from outside. They will come into production at the earliest. At the moment, I do not have the facts with me as to how many have actually come into production. If the hon. Member would put a separate Question, I can give that information.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mukhtiar Singh Malik, your name was called to put your Question along with this Question but you were not present at that time. Your Question is also linked with this Question. You can put it now.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Q. No. 547.

Applications for Grant of Licences for Mini Steel Plants

*547. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications, state-wise, received by the Government during the last one year for the grant of licences for setting up Mini-Steel Plants in the country; and

(b) the names of firms who have applied for such plants?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) A statement indicating applications (*state-wise*) received from December, 1971 up-to-date for setting up electric-furnace *cum* continuous-casting plants for manufacture of steel ingots/billets has been laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4112/72.]

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: The Minister has already informed the House that action is being taken on the applications received by the Government. I would like to ask him if he is in a position to fix any date by which these applications are likely to be disposed of.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I expect that at the latest within a month, we should be able to take a decision regarding how many of these 103 applications can be granted. But, I think, it would be only proper for me to tell the House that out of these 103 applications, probably, only 4 can be granted this year because the total production which the Committee has advised us for which scrap would be available is 200,000 tonnes. Our policy is to grant licences to units for producing 500,00 tonnes each per annum.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: The Minister in his reply has said that the number of lincencees cannot be increased because of the scarcity of scrap. Is it not a fact that hundred thousand tonnes of scrap are being exported to Japan while our own plants are starving because of non-availability of scrap?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: The hon. Member is not correctly informed. That was the position earlier. We are not now exporting ferrous scrap.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: May I know from the Government whether Government has laid down any definition of mini-steel plants? My question arises because the question refers to mini-steel plants under public and private sectors. There are two questions on this. That is why I am asking this. What is the definition of mini-steel plant?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Government, to my knowledge, has never used the description of mini-steel plant. Government has always referred to units manufacturing mild steel ingots or billets in electric furnaces through either conventional or continuous casting process, using ferrous scrap as their principal raw material. That is the correct definition according to the Government.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What is the maximum capital investment allowed to be invested in regard to the mini-steel plants?

MR. SPEAKER: Your question should also be a mini-question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know from the Government whether they are considering this aspect, that is, whether they are considering to increase the existing production of the steel plants that are already in operation, but not fully utilised.....

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I could not follow the question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: There is a certain complaint that there is large quantity of unutilistd capacity in the existing steel plants.

MR. SPEAKER: Ask a quesion.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Before considering new applications, I want to know whether Government has any plan to see that there is no unutilised capacity in existing plants.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: With all respect to the hon. Member who put the question, I do not think there is any connection between the question of licensing some of these new plants and under-utilisation in the major integrated steel plants. We consume as much steel as is produced. We want to see that the utilisation in the integrated steel plant is increased, to the maximum extent possible. We would also like to make the maximum use of scrap that is available in order to increase the production of steel.

Setting up of new International Control Commission for Indo-China

542. SHRI P. *GANGADEB:

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move for setting up of a new Four-Nation International Control Commission for Indo-China;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter; and

(c) whether India is still functioning as a Member of International Control Commission for Indo-China?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Nothing definite is known as yet about the proposed International Control Commission for Vietnam and India has not been formally apprised of the position.

(b) It is a matter to be decided primarily by the consent and agreement of the parties concerned.

(c) Yes, Sir.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: In view of the recent escalation in the Vietnam war, I would like to know from the Minister as to what role the Government is envisaging for the International Control Commission.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: As regards India's views on the escalation of the Vietnam war, they are very well-known to the House. The House also knows that the International Control Commission functions for establishing peace, But then when war is going on in Vietnam, there is very little that the ICC can do in that connection.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: I would like to know whether, on the basis of the experience gained by India as member of the ICC for Indo-China, Government proposes to have new ICC with changes and modification in the terms of reference etc. so that they can play an effective role for restoring peace in Veitnam.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: This is a matter which concerns the parties concerned. It has nothing to do with India at all As regards our stand, it is well-known to the House. We can become Member only when there is consent from both the sides.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: If war is going on in Vietnam and that is the reason of the Control Commission not functioning, what is the attitude of our Government vis-a-vis the new proposed International Control Commission, the Four Nation Commission?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: First of all, we do not know anything about this new commission, and whether it will be set up or not. It all depends on the negotiations at present being carried on between the two parties. We do not really know what the outcome of those negotiations will be, and so, we cannot really comment at this juncture.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हिन्द चीन के बारे में जिस नये कमिशन के निर्माण की चर्चा हो रही है, उस के सम्बन्ध में अनेक देशों के नाम लिये जा रहे हैं, लेकिन उन में भारत का नाम नहीं है। क्या इस का कारण यह है कि हनोई के साथ अपने कूटनीतिक सम्बन्धों का ऊंचा स्तर दिखला कर हम ने यह भावना पैदा कर दी है कि सारे विवाद में हम तटस्थ नहीं है, हम ने एक पक्ष का साथ देने का फैसला कर लिया है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : यह सही है कि हमें अनआफिशली मालूम हुआ है कि तीन चार देशों के नाम हैं जो उस के मेम्बर होने वाले है और यह भी सही है कि उन में हिन्दुस्तान का जिक्र नहीं है। उस की जो वजह मालूम होती है वह यह है कि हमारे नाम पर कुछ कंट्रीज को ऐतराज है।

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let them not join it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: From the same unofficial sources which have brought to the notice of the Government that there is a proposal under discussion to set up a new commission, may I know whether Government have also learnt that the main opposition to the name of India being considered is coming from the United States of America? Is that the reason why the Government of India are so eager not to come out in condemnation of this escalation of bombing, and they are only expressing distress at the bombing? There were 20,000 tonnes of bombs which have been dropped on Hanoi on one day, namely yesterday, and hundreds of persons have been killed. I want to know whether the present attitude of the Government of only expressing distress has anything to do with their aspirations also to be included in any new commission which may be set up, and the reason that they would not comment on it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Is India begging to be included in the commission, in other words?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: So far, we have not been asked by any

any policy to become a member of this commission

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA My question was that is this the reason why Government has decided to speak in mute tones about the new bombing? They have not expressed their condemnation or anything of that sort

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH About the question of bombing, the House already knows that the Foreign Minister has made a statement in the House We have expressed our distress and anguish and disappointment What more do the Members want?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA What is anguish and distress?

SHRI PILOO MODY He wants the Government to do it every day

SHRI P GANGADEB May I ask one more question?

MR SPEAKER The hon Member has already gone up to the limit, namely two supplementary questions

Recognition of Daitary Iron Ore Mines Labour Union

*543 SHRI D K PANDA Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Daitary Iron Ore Mines Labour Union, Orissa has been recommended by the Labour Ministry for recognition, and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The management informed the Government that since two persons have claimed to be the General Secretaries of the Union they should be advised as to with whom they should correspond in the matter The Registrar of Trade Unions, Orissa as well as the concerned Central Organisation of Workers of the Daitari Iron Ore Mines Labour Union have been requested to indicate who is the real General Secretary of the Union.

SHRI D K PANDA It has been admitted by the Ministry that the Daitari Mines Labour Union had been recognised by the Central Regional Labour Commissioner nine months ago The question is whether any recommendation has been made to the management for giving recognition to this particular labour union The answer is that because there are two general secretaries therefore they are considering the person with whom they should correspond But that is not the question, the main point is that the management is now playing the game of divide and rule

MR SPEAKER Ask a question

SHRI D K PANDA I am coming to it Without explanation, how can I ask a question?

There is also another rival Union headed by a Congress MLA who is hand in glove with the Mahtab group and that group is against the present Ministry The management wants to create a rift between these two unions

MR SPEAKER I have not been approving of these long preamables and introductions Ask a straight question seeking information, not giving it

SHRI D K PANDA Some things have been supressed Therefore, I ask the hon. Minister whether any specific steps have been taken to accord recognition to the Daitary Mines Labour Union If so on what date, and what are the contents of such direction?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) There is no justification in saying that the authorities are interested in dividing the unions and ruling over them.

On the contrary, at the present juncture, unions are dividing themselves by shifting their loyalties. In this case, the same thing has happened. In such a position, the reply has quite clearly indicated that we must ascertain at the present juncture who is the man representing the particular Union, because we had verification before and on that basis we can deal with him.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Again the main question has been evaded. The question of two General Secretaries has been reported by the management to the Government. I want to know whether that matter has been inquired into, because at the time when the Labour Ministry accorded recognition to the particular Union, they found that a particular General Secretary was there. If there is another report that there is another General Secretary of the same Union, has the Labour Ministry made any inquiry to find out who is the second Secretary who is claiming also to be the General Secretary. I want to know specifically whether any inquiry has been made by the Ministry?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: As I have already indicated, if the loyalties of the Union Secretary shift, we will have to make inquiries. We have made inquiries. On the basis of verification and inquiry proper action will be taken.

SHRI D. K PANDA: My question is, who are the two Secretaries? Who is the second Secretary whose name has been submitted and whether the credentials of that particular Secretary have been gone into?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Two names have been furnished to us. One is Shri C. R. Puruthal and the other Shri R. N. Das, Unofficially. I have come to know that Shri R. N. Das, who was officially Secretary has resigned. Still inquiry is going on. The date for inquiry is 27 December, 1972.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Government have to be satisfied as to which Union carries the majority of workers with it. Now there are two Unions.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly cut out introductions.

SHRI SHAYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: The verification part is the most important. When the verification was made, the Union was an INTUC Union. Now one year has passed. In the meantime, all the workers when they found that the Union has become an AITUC Union, en masse resigned. In the present context of the situation, do Government propose to have any fresh verification to satisfy themselves as to which Union carries the majority of workers.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Verification has taken place and we do not intend to go in for another verification We have already passed orders to the management to recognise the Daitary Ore Mines Union

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : मान्यता का सवाल यूनियनो के साथ जुडा हुआ होता है न कि सेक्रेट्रियो के साथ। पत्रव्यवहार सैक्रेट्रियो के अलावा अध्यक्षो द्वारा भी किया जा सकता है। क्या यह सही नही है ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Actually, there was inter-union rivalry and, therefore, it was necessary to know as to who is actually the general secretary looking after the affairs of the union. Accordingly, we addressed the letter to the Registrar of Trade Unions and also to the Government.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र कल्लाश : यूनियनो के जो झगड़े होते हैं वे अधिकतर मान्यता के प्रश्न को ले कर ही होते हैं। प्रमख बात मान्यता की होती है और इसी कारण से झगड़े प्रारम्भ होते हैं। जिस यूनियन की सदस्य संख्या अधिक है उसको सरकार दबाव में आ कर मान्यता देना नहीं चाहती है यह साफ बात है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में क्या सरकार इस

बात के लिए तैयार है कि किस यूनियन की सदस्य संख्या कितनी है इसकी बैलट द्वारा जांच करवा ली जाए और उसके बाद उस आधार पर मान्यता दे दी जाए ?

सैंट्रियों की जो बात है उसके बारे में आपने जो कहा है यह वहां की सरकार के दबाव में आ कर कहा है और उन्होंने आपको जानकारी गलत दी है, गुमराह करने लिए दी है। उस में कोई सार नहीं है। जिस यूनियन की सदस्य संख्या अधिक है उसको मान्यता देनी चाहिये। कांग्रेस के एम एल ए जिस यूनियन के प्रधान हैं उसकी सदस्य संख्या कम है, बहुत कम है। क्या उसके दबाव में आकर ऐसा नहीं किया जा रहा है ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: As Mr. Balgovind Verma just now indicated, we have already passed orders. The hon. Member should remember one thing. If, today, the verification is complete and the next day some people change their loyalties are we to order a fresh verification? We are not going to follow this practice.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बैलट के माध्यम से मान्यता मिले क्या इस प्रथा को आप चालू करने वाले है ?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it Kindly sit down. Next question.

Compulsory Insurance Scheme for all Armed Forces

+

*544. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to bring all the Armed Forces under the Compulsory Insurance Scheme financed by Government of India; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No, Sir there is no such proposal under examination of Government. However, a draft scheme named "Army Insurance-cum-Savings Fund" for officers and personnel of the Army has been received by Government recently for consideration.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: As the Government's answer is in the negative, may I know the reasons why such a scheme is not being undertaken, and whether the army insurance-*cum*-savings fund draft scheme which has just been mentioned will cover all the three wings including the low-paid persons?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have given the answer in the negative because there is no proposal to bring the armed forces under the compulsory insurance scheme. This scheme that has been received from the army headquarters is related to the army personnel only for the time being, but it is being considered whether the air and naval headquarters will also formulate this scheme, and when such schemes are formulated by them they will also be considered along with this, and I am sure the same kind of decision will be taken on the other two schemes. This scheme which has been received from the army headquarters, as I indicated, is under consideration.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: May I know how long they will take for the schemes to come into reality?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We realise the importance of this scheme, and therefore we are trying to expedite the consideration of it, but both the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Defence have to consider and concur on the subject. Therefore, it will take a little time, but we shall try our best to advance and quickly finalise our views on this.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Vekaria—absent. Mr. Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What will be the total cost in the form of premium if all the personnel of the defence forces are to be covered by this insurance scheme?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: This is exactly what is being worked out. I can give you the figures individually, but if it embraces all the three defence services, then it might be quite a formidable sum. This scheme has been worked out in co-operation with the LIC, and the proposed scheme caters for a contribution of Rs. 30 per month for each officer and Rs. 5 per month for each of the personnel below officer rank, for a life insurance cover of Rs. 30,000 for officers and Rs. 5,000 for the latter.

सरकारी विभागों में ठेका श्रमिक प्रणाली

\+

*545. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :**
श्री डी० बी० चन्न गौडा :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के नियन्त्रण में आने वाले विभागों में श्रमिक ठेका प्रणाली को समाप्त करने की कोई योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, the appropriate Government may, after consultation with the Central Board or a State Board as the case may be, prohibit employment of contract labour in any process, operation or other work in any establishment. There is however, no separate Scheme for the purpose in respect of Government-controlled Departments.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1970 में ठेका श्रम अधिनियम पास होने के बाद आज भी अनेक सरकारी विभागों में ठेका पद्धति चालू है, जिस के अन्तर्गत मजदूरो को न्यूनतम मजदूरी से भी कम मजदूरी दी जाती है। उदाहरण के लिए रेलवेज में बहुत से काम ठेके पर दिये जाते है, जहां मजदूरों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी से भी कम मजदूरी मिलती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो सरकारी विभाग इस कानून का पालन नहीं करते हैं, उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : श्रीमन्, मेरे ख्याल म माननीय सदस्य ने कानट्रेक्ट लेबर एक्ट को देखा नही है। वह एक्ट कानट्रेक्ट लेबर को अबालिश नही करता है। हम ने यह कभी नही कहा है कि हम कानट्रेक्ट लेबर को बिल्कुल एबालिश कर देगे। हम ने कहा है कि हम उसको रेगुलेट करेंगे। इस के अनुसार जो भी फर्म्ज या कानट्रेक्टर बीस आदमियो को काम पर लगाये हुए हैं और कान्ट्रैक्ट पर काम करा रहे है, उन पर कुछ बन्धन है। उन को लाइसेंस लेना पड़ता है और रजिस्ट्रेशन कराना पड़ता है।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न का उत्तर ठीक नही दिया गया है। यह साफ है कि सरकार ठेका पद्धति को समाप्त करने जा रही है, लेकिन फिर भी सरकारी विभागों में वह चल रही है और उस के अन्तर्गत मजदूरों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी भी नही मिलती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने ठेका पद्धति को समाप्त नहीं किया है, इस का क्या कारण है ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : इस बारे में एक एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनाई गई थी, जिस की मीटिंग 14 जून, 1972 को हुई थी।

उस ने इस सारे मामले पर विचार किया और उस के बादयह नोट कि.। गया कि दो तीन अगह भिलाई स्टील प्लाट के अन्तर्गत राजहरा मे और नैशनल मिनरल डेवेलपमेंट कार्पोरेशन के अन्तर्गत बैलाडिला आयरन ओर प्रोजैक्ट मे कान्ट्रैक्ट लेबर की व्यवस्था को खत्म कर दिया जायगा। भिलाई स्टील प्लाट और नैशनल मिनरल डेवेलपमेंट कार्पोरेशन उस के अनुसार कार्य-वाही कर रहे है। वहा जो लेबरर्ज लगे हुए थे, उन को डिपार्टमेंटलाइज कर दिया गया है। इस के अलावा और भी विचार हुआ था लेकिन और विभागो तथा प्रतिष्ठानो के बारे मे हम जानकारी प्राप्त कर रहे है। अगर हमें मालूम होगा कि वहा मजदूरो को वाजिब मजदूरी नही दी जा रही है, और वहा समुचित व्यवस्था नही है, तो हम कदम उठायेगे।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाडेय : मन्त्री महोदय के उत्तर से यह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि सरकारी विभाग आज भी ठेका पद्धति को लागू कर रहे है। मन्त्री महोदय ने एन०एम० डी०सी० और भिलाई का उदाहरण दिया है। ऐसे और भी विभाग हो सकते है मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि क्या उन के खिलाफ कोई कदम उठाया गया है या उठाने का विचार है। जो इस अधिनियम का पालन नही करते है।

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : हमने उन तमाम सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानो से सूचना मागी है, जहा कान्ट्रैक्ट लेबर लगा हुआ है। अगर हमे मालूम हुआ कि कही कोई अन्याय हो रहा है, तो हम जरूर कार्यवाही करेगे।

SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA. In view of the fact that the contract labourers are at the mercy of the contractors and the present labour legislation like the Minimum Wages Act and the Bonus Act do not attract contract labour within its purview, is there any proposal in the Ministry to bring the contract labourers within the purview of a comprehensive legislation?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA The Contract Labour Regulation Abolition Act is already there There is no need for another legislation and therefore we are trying to control the contractors as well as other industries also So far 1728 principal employers have been registered and licenses have been issued

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब लम्बे चौड़े फिगर्ज मे पड गये है। मेम्बर साहब ने वह नही पूछा है। उन्होने जो सिम्पल सवाल पूछा है, उस का जवाब दे दिया गया है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या मन्त्री महोदय को पता है कि हिन्दुस्तान कन्स्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड जैसी जमातो मे जो काम दिया जाता है, उस के लिए दरअसल ठेकेदारो की पाच सतह कतारे, बनी हुई है—जो काम किसी ठेकेदार को दिया जाता है, वह दूसरे ठेकेदार को दे देता है और दूसरा तीसरे को दे देता है, आदि ? क्या सरकार इस पद्धति को बन्द करने के लिए कोई उपाय सोच रही है, ताकि श्रमिको से उस सस्थान का सीधा सम्बन्ध हो जाये, अन्यथा उस का औचित्य क्या है ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA At the present stage of our economy, we do not intend to prohibit contract labour.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA I am talking of five layers of contract labour.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA· If there are certain conditions under which the contract labour can be employed, we do not intend to prohibit that

MR SPEAKER Some of the contractors employ other sub-contractors. He wants to know whether there is any intention to stop that

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: All the contractors are controlled under this Act. Therefore, there need not be any apprehension on that ground.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: If he does not know the answer, he should ask for time. In Hindustan Construction Limited there are five layers of contractors. Is that going to be ended?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): We have no information on the point how many layers of contractors there are in the Hindustan Construction Company. We will get that information. As my colleague has stated, even if there are sub-contractors, they are covered by this Act. So, regulation is there.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA. The hon Minister just now said that there are 1,700 contractors in this country. May I know why government departments like railways, defence and P&T employ contractors? Could they not take up the works departmentally? Is it the intention of the government that the workers should be deprived of their rightful wage, because the contractors always pay the workers less?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Wherever it is possible, the departments have been advised to discontinue the contract system But it depends on their judgment. As my colleague has said, at the present stage of development, it is not always possible to absorb them and make them departmental workers.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Why should government employ contractors? What are the circumstances in which it is not possible to do the work departmentally?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Even the railways have been advised that they should not get the work done on a contract basis. But it is ultimately their decision and their judgment as to whether they want contract labour or get the work done departmentally.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Even 25 years after Congress rule there is regular looting and plundering of contract labour. Government have passed an Act for the regulation of contract labour. May I know whether government have even assessed what is the total number of contract labour in the public sector, including railways?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेम्बर साहबान शिकायत किया करते हैं कि फला पार्टी का नाम लिया गया है। ऐसी बातों से ही झगड़ा होता है। मैं आप को मना नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन बाद में आप यह न कहें कि दूसरी तरफ से किसी पार्टी के बारे में कुछ कहा गया है।

I advise all of you not to mention names of parties in this fashion.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: They say that their policy is to abolish contract labour. Have they made an assessment of contract labour?

SHRI R K. KHADILKAR: So far as public sector undertakings are concerned, we have no definite figures with us as to who have got themselves registered by them.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: From the figures of registered contractors given by the hon. Deputy Minister, their number does not seem to be very large. The reason is that many contractors' firms have not registered themselves. Is there any proposal under the consideration of the government to advise at least all public sector enterprises to employ only registered contractors so that they may be brought under the purview of the Bill this has been passed. Otherwise, the Bill would be observed more in breach than in its proper implementation. Is there any such proposal under the consideration of the Government? Have they contacted the public sector authorities? If so, what has been their response in this regard?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA. The public sector undertakings have been advised to employ only such contractors who have got themselves registered But, so far as the private sector is concerned, there is some trouble

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI Are they employing only registered contractors?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA I think they are.

बिहार सरकार को भारत कोकिंग कोल कम्पनी द्वारा देय रायल्टी

*546 श्री एम० एस० पुरती क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत कोकिंग कोल कम्पनी की ओर बिहार सरकार का 3 58 करोड रु० रायल्टी के रूप मे बकाया है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या बिहार सरकार ने इसके भुगतान के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से कहा है जिससे राज्य की सूखे की स्थिति पर काबू पाया जा सके, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) to (c) Bharat Coking Coal Limited has paid the royalty dues to the Government of Bihar from the time of take over of the coking coal mines Under Section 9 of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 every liability of the previous owners of the coking coal mines in relation to any period before the take over is the liability of the previous owners and shall be enforceable against them and not against the Central Government or Bharat Coking Coal Limited Section 23 of the Act provides that the sums due to the State Government as royalty rent, or dead rent shall be given priority over all other unsecured debts not being the amounts advanced by the Central Government or the Custodian for the management of the coking coal mines The Government of Bihar had requested that since the ways and means position of the State Government was critical and resources had to be mobilised for development programmes and for meeting the severe drought situation, the Central Government may ensure that all the arrear royalties are paid in this year itself The State Government's attention has been drawn to the relevant provisions of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act and they have been advised to file their claim for arrears of royalty before the Commissioner of Payments appointed under the Act

श्री एम० एस० पुरती अध्यक्ष महोदय , मंत्री के वक्तव्य से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि सरकार रायल्टी की अदायगी से सबधित उत्तरदायित्व से बचना चाहती है और जो प्राइवेट माइन ओनर्स है उन पर ही उस का भार डालना चाहती है । मै जानना चाहता ह कि जब सरकार कोकिंग कोल माइन्स को अपने हाथ मे ले रही थी उस समय क्या उन्हे जानकारी थी कि बिहार राज्य के प्राइवेट माइन ओनर्स के ऊपर रायल्टी की काफी रकम बकाया पडी हुई है ? अगर जानकारी थी तो क्या उस समय उनका यह दायित्व नही था कि प्राइवेट माइन ओनर्स से वह रकम राज्य सरकार को अदा करानी ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बात का इल्म था कि बिहार सरकार की रायल्टी की रकम बहुत सारी बकाया है । लेकिन जो कोकिंग कोल माइन्स नेशनलाइजेशन ऐक्ट बनाया गया उस मे यह बात साफ कर दी गई है कि जिस तारीख से कोकिंग कोल माइन्स ली गई हैं उस से पहले का जितना

बकाया है उस के लिए कमिश्नर आफ पेमेंट चुकारेर कर दिया गया है और वह जो पहले के ओनर्स माइन्स के हैं वही उस के दैनदार हैं। भारत कोकिंग कोल माइन्स उस का जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं। बिहार सरकार को अगर कोई क्लेम्स देने हैं तो वह कमिश्नर आफ पेमेंट को दे दें।

श्री एम०एच० पुरती: क्या बिहार सरकार से रायल्टी के दावा पत्र आ चुके हैं? यदि हां, तो रायल्टी की अदायगी के संबंध में सरकार, कौन सा उचित कदम उठाना चाहती है। जिससे कि बिहार सरकार जो संकट के जंजाल में फंसी हुई है वह मुक्त हो सके?

श्री शाहनवाज खां: केन्द्रीय सरकार की पूरी हमदर्दी बिहार सरकार के संकट में फंसे होने के नाते उन के साथ है.... (व्यवधान)... नहीं, केवल जबानी नहीं है। भारत कोकिंग कोल माइन्स ने 50 लाख रुपये जो सावका कर्जे के थे वह उन्हें दिए है और हाल ही में उन को 2 करोड़ रुपया और दे दिया गया है। हमारी पूरी हमदर्दी उन के साथ है और जो कुछ भी हम कर सकते है। वह कर रहे है।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: मंत्री महोदय ने अभी अपने उत्तर में कहा कि कोकिंग कोल माइन्स का नेशनलाईजेशन हो रहा था उस समय यह बात कह दी गई थी कि कोल माइन्स ओनर्स इस की अदायगी करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि आप ने जब उन फर्मों को कम्पेन्सेशन दिया तो क्यो नही उस मे से बिहार सरकार की रायल्टी की रकम काट दी और क्यो नहीं डायरेक्ट पेमेंट कर दिया? इसके साथ साथ क्या यह बात सही है कि बिहार सरकार के माइन्स मिनिस्टर बार बार आपसे मिले हैं और आप ने आश्वासन भी दिए हैं?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Whatever assurances that have been given to the Bihar Government have been fully honoured by the Central Government. Not a paisa has been paid to any of the mine-owners till now. Whatever amount that was due to the mine-owners as compensation has been assessed, inserted in the Coking Coal Mines Nationalisation Act and deposited to the account of the Commissioner of Payments and it will not be paid to the mine-owners until the total amount due by way of provident fund dues, etc. to the workers and royalty to the Government has been paid..

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: Rs. 3.58 crores....

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Whatever be the amount, whether it is Rs. 3 58 crores or any other amount, it is for the Bihar Government to assess that amount and make an application to the Commissioner of Payments. The Commissioner of Payments will give a decision as to what is the correct amount and no money will be paid to the mine-owners until whatever amount is due as royalty to the Bihar Government or any other Government is paid.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि जब से आपने भारत कोकिंग कोल को अपने हाथ में लिया है, तब से सरकार ने रायल्टी का पैसा दे दिया है। इसी पृष्ठभूमि में मैं जानना चाहता हू कि आप के अपने हाथ मे लेने से पहले मालिकों के पास रायल्टी की कितनी राशि बकाया थी और उस में से कितनी राशि आपने बिहार सरकार को दिलवाई है। मैं आप के हाथ में आने से पहले के बारे में पूछ रहा हू?

श्री शाहनवाज खां: भारत कोकिंग कोलज की माइन्ज का अधिकार अपने हाथ मे लेने से पहले 4.34 करोड़ रुपया बकाया था। उस मे से 50 लाख रुपया भारत कोकिंग कोल बिहार सरकार को दे चुकी है। बाकी के

लिए, जैसाकि अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है—हम ने किसी भी माइन ओनर को कोई सुझावना नहीं दिया है, जब से तमाम कागजात उन से ले लिए जायेंगे तब सुझावना दिया जायगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जब पैसा आप के पास है तो उन को दे दीजिए, आप क्यों नहीं देते हैं, इसमें क्या कठिनाई है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : कमिश्नर एप्वाइंट कर दिया गया है, तमाम कलेम्ज उस के सामने जायेंगे, उस के बाद वह फैसला करेगा।

Ban on Over-Flights of U.S. Army Aircrafts

*549. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have imposed ban on over-flights by U S. Army Aircraft on India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether such over-flights have been allowed to other countries; and

(d) if so, to which countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No ban has been imposed by Government on flights by US military aircraft over India. However, the 1949 Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America concerning the flights of US military airlift command through India for carriage of goods, mail and personnel connected with the Diplomatic Mission has been terminated.

(b) Under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961, there is no obligation on Government to permit facilities for carriage of goods, mail and personnel connected with diplomatic missions.

Government does not normally allow, as a matter of policy, flights by foreign military aircraft over Indian territory, except in very special cases, which are considered on their merits. This rule is applicable to all foreign military aircraft and not only to those of any particular country.

(c) Yes, Sir. Any country which has friendly relations with India may seek permission for its military aircraft to overfly or transit Indian territory.

(d) In the recent past, permission has been given to military aircraft belonging, among others, to the USA, the UK, France, Burma, Canada, Iran, Iraq, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Federal Republic of Germany and Nepal to overfly or transit through Indian territory.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: In the beginning of his answer, the Minister has stated that it has not been cancelled. But, later on, he says that the 1949 agreement between the Government of India and USA Government concerning flights for carriage of goods, mail and personnel connected with the Diplomatic Mission has been terminated. I cannot understand why it was terminated, what was the reason or are there any political reasons for this termination?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: There is no political reason whatsoever for the termination of this agreement. This agreement was entered into in the context of the circumstances that prevailed then, but, in the changed conditions, the Government felt that there was no need to continue this agreement and so terminated it with a view to bring about a uniform policy in regard to all countries.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: From his answer I understand that under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961,

there is no obligation on the part of the Government to permit facilities for carriage of goods, etc. At the same time, in the last part of the answer, he has stated that permission has been given to countries like USA, France, Burma, Canada, Iran, etc. I want to know as to what is the necessity for the Government to permit the USA Government again to over-fly our country.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: There appears to be a little confusion in the mind of the hon. Member. We have allowed military aircraft of USA and other countries to overfly our country, but not to service their missions in this country or elsewhere or to carry any goods etc., for them. These were military aircraft passing over this country and we gave them permission on reciprocal basis. What we have banned are military aircraft, coming to India carrying supplies to the missions and other establishments in this country. That was banned. But the over flights are not banned in this country. Any friendly country can ask for such permission and permission is given on the basis of merit.

श्री झारखण्डे राय : क्या यह बात सही है कि पिछले 10 सालों में भारत सरकार ने नार्थ वियतनाम पर बम्बार्डमेंट करने के लिए या हथियार ले जाने के लिए साउथ वियतनाम को अमरीका के जो सैनिक विमान जाते रहे हैं उन को जाने की आज्ञा दी है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : सब से पहले तो मैं यह बात साफ कर दूं कि कोई भी मिलिट्री एअर-क्राफ्ट लड़ाई के हथियार ले कर या लड़ाई के लिए सैनिकों को लेकर हमारे मुल्क के ऊपर से नहीं जा सकता। जिन जहाजों को इजाजत दी गई है, ये वे जहाज थे जिन में न मिलिट्री परसोनल थे और न लड़ाई का समान था।

Return of Former Bangladesh Refugees to India

*550. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the number of such former refugees from Bangladesh as have returned to India during the last two months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): According to the information so far received from the State Governments and the rehabilitation projects in India, about 1400 families of migrants, who had come to India prior to the 25th March, 1971 and had gone over to Bangladesh after its liberation have returned to India during the last two months.

Delay in Implementation of Kudremukh Iron Project in Mysore

*551. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether delay has been reported in the implementation of Kudremukh Iron Project in Mysore; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Government have approved the Kudremukh Project, in principle. However, an investment decision and sanction to the project can be given only after satisfactory arrangements are made with regard to the marketing of the iron ore slurry from Kudremukh. The question of delay in the implementation of the project does not arise at this stage.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: what is the total cost of the project?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Approximately Rs. 174 crores.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will it be a Central project or will the State also contribute something?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: It is a Central project with foreign collaboration.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Would you link it up with the iron ore reserves in Calicut?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: No, Sir.

Industrial Cables (India) Limited

*552. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 778 on the 16th November, 1972 and state:

(a) whether the Office of M|s Industrial Cables (India) Limited in New Delhi has violated the Bonus Ordinance by paying only 4 per cent Bonus for the year ending 31st October, 1971 to its ex-employees; and

(b) whether the Central Government are collecting this information for legal action against this firm?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). As already stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 778 on the 16th November, 1972, the matter falls in the State sphere. It is for the Government of Punjab to verify the complaint and take such action as may be deemed necessary. The matter has been brought to their notice.

कुमारी कमला कुमारी : इनका सारा आफिस दिल्ली में है, लेकिन इसकी जांच करने के लिये हमें राज्य सरकार पर निर्भर करना पड़ रहा है—यह कैसी बात है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रही है ? जब आप के कर्मचारी जांच के लिये जीवन-तारा बिल्डिंग गये तो उनको खिला पिला कर वापस खोदा, दिया बात और उन्होंने यहां लिख कर भेज दिया कि यह राज्य सरकार से सम्बन्धित मामला है—यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। ब राष्ट्रपति के अध्यादेश के अनुसार उनको 14 परसेन्ट बोनस मिलना चाहिये, तो उनको 4 परसेन्ट बोनस दिया गया, यदि आप चाहें तो मैं उन कर्मचारियों को पेश कर सकती हू जिन्हें 4 परसेन्ट बोनस मिला है—यह कैसी बात है ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : श्रीमन्, इसमें कम्पनी का हेड आफिस राजपुरा पजाब में स्थित है इसलिये पजाब गवर्नमेंट एप्रोप्रिएट एथारिटी होने के नाते से कार्यवाही कर सकती है। हां, उनका आफिस एक दिल्ली मे है और हमारे मंत्रालय ने दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से बातचीत की है और उनसे मालूम हुआ है कि मैसर्स इंडस्ट्रियल केबल्स (इंडिया) लिमिटेड ने अपने एम्प्लायर्ज को 4 परसेन्ट के हिसाब से बोनस दिया है और 10 परसेन्ट के हिसाब से एक्सग्रेशिया पेमेन्ट इस साल किया है। बाकी इसके रिकार्ड्स जो हैं वह राजपुरा में मेनटेन होते हैं इसलिये उसके बारे में कोई सूचना नही है, हमने पजाब गवर्नमेंट को इसके बारे में लिखा है (व्यवधान)।

कुमारी कमला कुमारी : मैं माननीय मत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हु कि कितने लोगो को 4 परसेन्ट दिया गया और क्यो दिया गया और अभी तक इसके बारे में आपने पूरी जांच कराई है या नहीं ? अगर नही कराई है तो क्यो नही कराई है ?

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : मैंने कहा कि 4 परसेन्ट दिया गया है और वर्तमान इम्पलाईज को 10 परसेन्ट एक्स-ग्रेशिया भी दिया है। इस के बारे में हमने पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को लिखा है। क्योंकि वह एप्रोप्रिएट गवर्नमेंट है इसलिये उनको चाहिये कि आवश्यक कार्यवाही करें, यदि कोई उल्लंघन किया गया है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reduction in Retirement Age of workers

*548. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to reduce the age of retirement of workers to 50 years and allow the benefits in order to ease the unemployment in the country except in some exceptional cases like the Rsearch cadres; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) (a) No, Sir.

(b) . Does not arise.

Ratio of Promotion between Promoters and Direct Recruits

*553. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to put the ratio of Officers selected through direct recruitment and those through promotion on at least fifty-fifty basis; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

भारत और इसरायल "पड़ोसी" राष्ट्रों के लिए संभावित शक्तिशाली आणविक खतरे

*554. श्री चूड़ामणि वर्मा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमरीका और सोवियत संघ के संयुक्त राष्ट्र संगठनों द्वारा दो वर्ष तक किए गए अध्ययनों के बाद दोनो देशों के संयुक्त हस्ताक्षरों से वाशिंगटन में एक रिपोर्ट जारी की गई है कि जिसमें "पड़ोसी राष्ट्रो के लिये संभावित शक्तिशाली खतरों"के रूप में भारत और इजरायल के नामों का उल्लेख किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दुरेश्वर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). अमरीका की संयुक्त राष्ट्र संस्था और सोवियत संघ की संयुक्त राष्ट्र संस्था ने एटमी हथियारों के अधिक उत्पादन के प्रश्न पर समानान्तर अध्ययन का प्रकाशन कर दिया है। ये अध्ययन उन विभिन्न संभव समर्थक उपायो से सम्बन्धित है जिनका उद्देश्य अणु-अस्त्र अनुत्पादन संधि को सुदृढ़ करने और उस संधि का अधिक समर्थन प्राप्त करना है। अमरीका की संयुक्त राष्ट्र सस्था की रिपोर्ट में भारत तथा इजराइल को अत्यन्त महत्व के दो 'प्रवशकारी' देश बताया गया है जिन्होंने अणु-अस्त्र अनुत्पादन संधि पर हस्ताक्षर नही किये है। सोवियत सघ सयुक्त राष्ट्र सस्था की रिपोर्ट मे भारत का कोई स्पष्ट उल्लेख नही है लेकिन इजराइल के बारे मे केवल इतना कहा गया है कि उस पर प्रभाव डालना चाहिये और अणु-अस्त्र अनुत्पादन संधि पर उसका समर्थन सर्वप्रथम प्राप्त करना चाहिये ।

भारत सरकार ने बार-बार यह घोषणा की है कि उसकी नीति अणु-शक्ति का केवल शातिपूर्ण उपयोग करने के लिये है ।

Expenditure on Meetings of C.B.T. of E.P.F. Organisation

*555. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a heavy expenditure is being incurred for holding the C.B.T. meetings of E.P.F. organisation; specially in the places of sight-seeing like Simla Ooty, Goa and Darjeeling;

(b) whether the decisions of this body are only recommendatory and are examined again by the Government; and

(c) if so, the use of holding such meetings and the reasons why these meetings are not being held in Delhi in view of the bad economic problems of the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). The Provident Fund authorities have reported that the meetings of the Central Board of Trustees are normally held quarterly at Delhi or at one of the Regional Headquarters and sometimes in other places also. The venue of a meeting is decided by the Chairman in consultation with the Trustees present at the previous meeting and is fixed having regard to the convenience of the Trustees and the invitations received from various State Government representatives for holding the meeting in their respective States. There would be some economy in expenditure if the meetings are held in Delhi. However, this is an all-India Organisation and holding of Board meetings at State Headquarters (on the invitation of the State Government) does give the Trustees an opportunity of discussing with the State Government and its officials the problems releasing to the Organisation in the particular State. The financial economy in holding Board meetings at New Delhi is to be set of against this advantage.

The provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and the Schemes framed thereunder specify clearly the powers of the Central Board of Trustees and those exercisable by the Central Government. Certain decisions of the Central Board of Trustees are recommendatory, where the approval of the Central Government is required under the provisions of the Act and the Scheme, but where the Central Board of Trustees is the competent authority to decide certain issues under the powers flowing from the Act and the Schemes, such decisions are not recommendatory in nature.

Agreement with Canadian Firm for Development of Hindustan Copper Limited

*556. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has recently been reached with the Canadian firm of consulting Engineers (Watt Griffis and Mcquat) for the development of Hindustan Copper Limited Rakha Project to Bihar; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGLAM): (a) An Agreement, being the Memorandum of Understanding, between the Government of India and the Government of Canada, providing for the services of Canadian Consulting Engineers, for a Feasibility Study of the Rakha Copper Mines in Bihar, has been signed on the 23rd November, 1972. On the basis of this Agreement, Hindustan Copper Limited will enter into a suitable contract with the Canadian firm of Consulting Engineers M/s. Watt Griffis and McOut.

(b) The main features of the Memorandum of Understanding are as below:

(i) A Feasibility Study will be undertaken with a view to providing recommendations on which to effect mine development and to supplying preliminary engineering studies of production operations at the Rakha Copper Mine site;

(ii) As part of its contribution under its cooperative assistance programme to India, the Government of Canada, through the Canadian International Development Agency, will provide an amount not to exceed three hundred thousand Canadian dollars

($ 30,000) to pay for the services of the Canadian Consultant team which will undertake the aforementioned study; and

(iii) It is estimated that the project will require 10 months to complete.

N.S.C.O's. call for Expelling Uganda from Commonwealth

*557. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Standing Conference Organisation grouping about 80 Asian Organisations have called for expulsion of Uganda from the Commonwealth and stop the aid also; and

(b) if so, the reaction of British Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We are not aware of any action having been taken by the British Government on the Resolution of the Standing Conference.

Employment provident to Ex-Servicemen of Kerala by Board set up for Welfare of Ex-Servicemen

*558. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of employment provided to the ex-servicemen from Kerala by the Board set up for the welfare of ex-servicemen; and

(b) whether the number of those ex-servicemen of Kerala who have been provided with employment is much less as compared to the number of ex-servicemen of other States?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). As in other States, the State and District Soldiers', Sailors' & Airmen's Boards in Kerala assist ex-servicemen in securing employment in Government, public and private organisations. The Government of Kerala have sanctioned some concessions in regard to age, education and priority in favour of ex-servicemen securing employment under State Government. The percentage of ex-servicemen employed related to the number registered with Employment Exchanges in Kerala compares favourably with similar figures in other States.

Enquiry into sale of Relief Materials by Indian Red Cross Society by C.B.I.

*559. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 73 on the 16th November, 1972 and state:

(a) whether the reports about selling of Indian Red Cross Society's relief materials in open market in India and Bangladesh have been enquired into by the CBI; and

(b) if so, the findings of the C.B.I.?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The Chairman of the Indian Red Cross Society, which is an autonomous organisation, has denied allegations with regard to the reported sale

of relief materials received by them. Further, investigations into allegations against the Society and its employees, who are not public servants, do not fall within the purview of the C.B.I.

Reservation of Posts in Departments of Ministry of Defence

*560. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a requisite reservation of posts in all the categories and classes of employees in all departments under his Ministry;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the percentage of the employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in every category and class of service in each department under his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The Government orders relating to reservation of posts tenable by civilian employees, for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, are applicable to the various Departments under the Ministry of Defence.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Members of Parliament sent as Delegates to U.N.O. during last three years

5249. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of Members of Parliament who were sent as delegates to the U.N.O. in the year 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 and the criteria of their selection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): Members of Parliament who were included in the Indian delegations to the 25th 26th and 27th sessions of the United Nations General Assembly in 1970, 1971 and 1972 respectively were the following:—

1970

XXV Session

1. Shri Mohan Dharia	Alternate Representative
2. Shri A. P. Sharma	-do-
3. Shri S A. Aga	-do-
4. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi	-do-
5. Shri G. S. Reddy	-do-

1971

XXVI Session

1. Shri Bipin Pal Das	Alternate Representative
2. Shri Md. Usman Arif	-do-
3 Shri P. Ganga Reddy	-do-
4. Shri Prabodh Chandra	-do-
5. Shri Rudra Pratap Singh	-do-
6. Shri Zulfikar Ali Khan	Addl. Alternate

1972

XXVII Session

1. Shri N. R. Laskar	Alternate Representative
2. Shri B. P. Maurya	-do-
3. Shri C. M. Stephen	-do-
4. Shri V. B. Raju	-do-
5. Shri M G. Reddy	-do-

Members of the Indian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly represent the Government of India. Consequently, the main criterion is that they should be in agreement with Government's policies.

Supply of Tin Plates to Tin Can Manufacturing Units

5250. SHRI K. SURYANRAYANA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 249 on the 17th August, 1972 and state:

(a) whether some of the Vanaspati manufacturers who were issued C.O.B. liiences for the fabrication of tin containers placed an indent on the Hindustan Steel Limited, Calcutta who after accepting the indent asked these firms to open a letter of Credit;

(b) whether despite these firms opening Letters of Credit as far back as September, 1972, the supply against the indent has not been made by the Hindustan Steel Limited, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total quantity for which indent was placed by these firms and the quantity supplied or being actually supplied and the reasons for the non-supply of the remaining quantity; and

(d) the action which Government propose to take to set matter right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Employment of Retired Employees of Indian Supply Service

5251. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the names and designations of the Officers of the rank of Director and above of the Indian Supply Service who took up jobs as Consultants, whole-time or part-time employees, with private Companies within two years of their retirement from Government service;

(b) the number of cases in which the Officers had official dealings with those firms; and

(c) the cases in which Government sanction was obtained before undertaking such employment?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information concerning the period for last 10 years is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

S, No,	Name and designation	Whether he had official dealings with the Company	Whether previous sanction for taking up employment was obtained
1	2	3	4
1	Shri S,T, Thadani, Ex. Additional Director General, DGS&D,	No	Yes
2	Shri Manmohan Singh, Ex. Director DGS&D.	No	Yes
3	Shri J,S, Mathur, Ex. Additional Director General, DGS&D,	No	Yes

Indian P.O.W.'s in Chinese Custody

5252. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of our Army Personnel are imprisoned in Chinese custody and the Government of India are not aware of it and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the number of our soldiers who are still in Chinese custody?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government are not aware of any Army personnel being still held in Chinese custody.

Steel Plant at Vijayanagram

5253. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any step for the location of Steel Plant at Vijayanagram; and

(b) if so, the exact location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Preliminary work such as demarcation of the plant area, topographical surveys, testing of soil samples, survey for railway exchange yard and sidings, preparation of water supply schemes etc., has been completed About 1,800 hectares (4,500 acres) of land have been acquired so far.

(b) The location of the plant is at Tornagalu in Bellary District, Mysore State

वर्ष 1972–73 में विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों पर अनुमानित व्यय

5254. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वित्तीय वर्ष 1972–73 मे विदेशो मे भारतीय दूतावासो पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) विदेश मत्रालय के प्रशासनिक एव बजट सम्बन्धी नियत्रण मे आने वाले विदेश-स्थित भारतीय मिशनो और केन्द्रो का वर्ष 1972–73 का अनुमानित खर्च 1282 08 लाख रुपये है ·

हिन्द महासागर में चीन की पनडुब्बियां

5255. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या रक्षा मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 25 जुलाई, 1972 के विभिन्न समाचार पत्रो मे प्रकाशित नौसेनाध्यक्ष श्री एस० एम० नन्दा के इस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि चीन ने हिन्द महासागर मे पनडुब्बियां भेजी हैं , और

(ख) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) तथा (ख) 24–7–1972 को नई दिल्ली दक्षिण रोटरी क्लब मे हमारे समुद्री हितो के विषय पर भाषण के दौरान एडमिरल नन्दा ने यह विचार व्यक्त किया था कि ऐसी सम्भावना है कि चीन हिन्द महासागर मे अपनी पनडुब्बियां नियोजित करे। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विधि के अन्तर्गत सब देशो के जलयानो को (जिनमे युद्धपोत भी शामिल हैं) देश की समुद्री सीमा के बाहर कही भी आने-जाने की स्वतन्त्रता है। तथापि, हिन्द महासागर को तनाव से मुक्त रखने के सम्बन्ध मे सरकार के विचार भली भांति विदित है तथा उन्हे अनेको बार सदन मे व्यक्त किया जा चुका है।

पाकिस्तान द्वारा क्षति पहुचाई गई भारतीय सम्पत्ति

5256 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या रक्षा मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिसम्बर, 1971 के भारत पाकिस्तान के युद्ध के बाद पाकिस्तानी सेना ने पाकिस्तानी अधिकृत भारतीय क्षेत्र मे भारतीय सम्पत्ति को भारी क्षति पहुचाई है ;

(ख) इस प्रकार हुई क्षति का भारतीय मुद्रा मे अनुमानित मूल्य कितना है , और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध मे सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) तथा (ख) यह विदित है कि पाकिस्तान के द्वारा अधिकृत क्षेत्र मे भारतीय सम्पत्ति को पाकिस्तानी सेना ने तथा सिविलियनो ने क्षति पहुचाई है, परन्तु पाकिस्तान के द्वारा उस क्षेत्र को खाली करने के उपरान्त ही हानि की पूरी मात्रा का पता चल सकता ?

(ग) अधिकृत क्षेत्रो मे सम्पत्ति को और आगे क्षति पहुचाने से रोकने का प्रश्न सेना मुख्यालय ने जी० एच० क्व० पाकिस्तान के साथ उठाया था। ऐसा पता चला है कि पाकिस्तानी प्राधिकारियो ने अपनी सेनाओ को इस सम्बन्ध मे उपयुक्त अनुदेश जारी कर दिये है।

राज्य विधान सभाओं के चुनावों के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा की गई विमान-यात्रा

5257 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रक्षा मत्री राज्य विधान सभाओ के चुनाओ के दौरान प्रधान मत्री द्वारा की गई विमान यात्रा के बारे मे 11 अगस्त, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सख्या 1974 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वर्ष 1972 मे राज्य विधान सभाओ के चुनावो के दौरान प्रधान मत्री द्वारा वायु सेना के विमानो का 151 बार उपयोग किये जाने के कारण सरकार को देय व्यय की बकाया राशि का इस बीच भुगतान कर दिया गया है,

(ख) यदि नही, तो इस समय कितनी राशि बकाया है, और

(ग) उसकी वसूली के सम्बन्ध मे सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) प्रधान मत्री से कोई बकाया राशि नही है।

(ख) और (ग) इन दौरो के सम्बन्ध मे रु० 4,77,698 95 के बिल भेजे गये हैं। इनमे से रु० 4,27,153 09 की राशि वसूल हो चुकी है। शेष रु० 50,545 86 की बकाया राशि के लिये राज्य सरकारो और सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियो से वसूली की जा रही है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों और अधिकारियों द्वारा विदेशों के दौरे

5258 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या विदेश मत्री केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियो और अधिकारियो द्वारा विदेशो के दौरो के बारे मे 10 अगस्त, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सख्या 1746 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या इस बीच अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) (क) और (ख) भारत सरकार के कुछ विभागो और मत्रालयो से अपेक्षित सूचना अभी नही मिली है। जब सारी सामग्री आ जायेगी तो अपेक्षित सूचना को सकलित करके पेश की जायेगी।

Replacement of Sea Hawk Fighters of INS Vikrant with Modified Version Gnats

5259 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government noticed the reports appearing in the "Economic and Political Weekly" dated the 4th November, 1972 under the caption "which ships for what roles", if so, the reaction thereto, and

(b) whether Government propose to consider the possibility of replacing the present Sea Hawk fighters in the INS Vikrant with a modified version of Gnats and if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) Government have seen the reports appearing in the "Economic and Political Weekly" dated the 4th November, 1972 under the caption "which Ships for what Roles", and have no comments.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Action against Management of Surda Copper Mine

5260. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table of the House on the 24th November, 1972 in fulfilment of the Assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4163 on the 27th April, 1972 regarding the collapse of Surda Copper Mines in District Singhbhum (Bihar) and state the action Government propose to take against the management of the mine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): The Director General of Mines Safety who conducted the enquiry has stated that the accident had been considered to be the cumulative effect of various errors of judgement. Management appears to have acted in good faith and consequently no body had been individually considered responsible No action is therefore, contemplated against the management for this accident Management however, have been directed to make arrangements for filling the voide at an early date.

Application of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act on Coal Mines

5261. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industries (Development Regulations) Act does not apply to the coalmines which have been registered under the Act without maintaining specific production capacity/capacities;

(b) whether they can produce unlimited quantities of coalcoke;

(c) if not, the exact policies/regulations governing their production;

(d) whether there are such mines in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat and Maharashtra; and

(e) if so, their names and their productions in 1971?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir. The Act applies to all coal mines whether registered or licensed under the Act.

(b) and (c) Industrial undertakings including coal mines which have been registered or in respect of which a licence or permission has been issued are required under Section 13(1)(d) of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, to obtain a licence before effecting substantial expansion of the undertaking.

(d) and (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Retirement Age of Lieutenant Colonel of Territorial Army

5262. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the age at which the Lieutenant Colonels in the Territorial Army holding staff appointments are retired?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): All Territorial Army Officers holding the substantive rank of Lieutenant Colonel are retired on attaining the age of 52 years, except those belonging to the Army Medical Corps (TA), in whose case the retirement age is 57 years.

Requirement of Minimum Service for Posting to N.C.C. Unit

5263. SHRI E. R KRISHNAN Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of years of minimum service which a Territorial Army Officer must put in before he qualifies for being posted to a N.C.C. Unit; and

(b) the criteria adopted in the case of a regular Army Officer who is posted to N.C.C. Units?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a). At least 7 years Commissioned service.

(b) Posting of Army Officer to N.C.C. Units is treated as posting within the Service. Officers with 2 years Command experience are considered for such postings.

Promotion to the Rank of Lieutenant Colonels

5264. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Territorial Army Officers of the rank of Major are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonels in staff appointments only and are not given command of any unit; and

(b) the number of regular army officers who have passed the Staff College examinations and have not been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonels?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. As the officers of the Territorial Army are not trained in the Indian Military Academy or Officers' Training School and as they do not have sufficient knowledge about other arms/services, they are not given command appointments in the rank of Lt. Col. They are, however, given staff appointments in that rank

(b) During the last 5 years out of 935 Staff College graduates who were considered for promotion to the rank of Acting Lt. Col. 864 were selected. Out of the balance 71, only 20 have been finally superceded and the cases of 51 will be further reviewed.

Grant of Commissions in Territorial Army to Educated Unemployed

5265. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are encouraging the grant of Commissions in the Territorial Army to the educated employment;

(b) whether Government are promoting such officers to the rank of Lieutenant Colonels in the Territorial Army so that they make it their career; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose giving pensionary benefits to such Officers who have put in 20 years' service?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) As far as possible only educationally qualified persons with regular civil vocations are granted commissions in the Territorial Army.

(b) Territorial Army Officers who fulfil the prescribed service conditions are considered for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

(c) As the Territorial Army is essentially a part-time voluntary organisation the officers are not entitled to pensionary benefits. A terminal gratuity at the rate of one month's pay for each completed year of aggregate embodied service subject to a maximum of Rs. 12,000 is given to the officers as terminal benefit.

Misappropriation of Fire-Wood in Mana Camp

5266. SHRI B K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Fire-wood amounting to Rs. 46,000 was misappropriated in Mana Camp and Audit raised objection in this regard and blame was put on the residents of the Kendri Camp for such misappropriation;

(b) if so, whether Government investigated the matter to find out the truth; and

(c) whether all records regarding Kendri Camp have been changed; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No, Sir. There has not been any misappropriation of firewood in the Kendri Camp. There had, however,

been a loss of 6395 quintals of firewood valued at Rs. 55,380 due to large scale pilferage of firewood from the firewood dump of the camp by the evacuees in August, 1971 and subsequently in September, 1971 when there was a serious disturbance in the camp. There has been no audit objection so far.

(b) During February-March 1972, it was, however, possible for the camp authorities to locate about 2075 quintals of firewood valued at Rs. 17,969 in possession of the evacuees. This quantity was made good by short issues of firewood to the evacuee families, who were in possession of extra firewood, bringing down the total loss to 4320 quintals valued at Rs. 37,411.

(c) No, Sir.

Termination of Services of Employees in Mana Camp

5267. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of more than 250 class III and class IV employees were terminated under Rule 5 of Central Civil Services (Temporary Services) Rules 1965 in Mana Camp; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made any enquiry into this matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No, Sir The number of employees whose services were terminated since inception of the Mana Camp in 1964, under Rule 5 of Central Civil Services (Temporary Services) Rules, 1965 is 97 and not 250.

(b) Each case was investigated by the Chief Commandant Mana and orders for termination of the services were issued by him after thorough scrutiny. Application of this rule for terminating the services of Class III and Class IV employees is resorted to only in exceptional circumstances. Such cases are also reviewed in the Department of Rehabilitation as and when any representation is received from the affected persons.

Confirmation of Employees in Mana Camp

5268. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 70 per cent of employees of the Mana Group of Camps have completed 8 years service, but quite a few of them have been declared as quasi permanent ignoring claims of many senior employees; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which all those employees will be declared permanent/quasi-permanent ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Only 22 per cent of the employees of the Mana Group of camps have completed 8 years service. No employee has been declared quasi-permanent ignoring claims of senior eligible employees.

Some of the employees of the Mana Group of Camps could not, however, be declared quasi-permanent because they do not fulfil certain essential conditions such as satisfactory performance and conduct reports, prescribed educational or technical qualifications, Indian Citizenship Certificate in the case of migrent employees and qualifying in the prescribed type tests, etc.

Besides, cases of some categories of employees could not be considered for quasi-permanency as the Recruitment Rules in respect of the posts held by them could be finalised only recently Cases of such employees are now being processed and are expected to be finalised shortly.

According to the Government of India policy, 50 per cent of the posts (other than Class IV posts) in non-permanent Departments as have existed for not less than 10 years and are not proposed to be wound up in the foreseable future may be made permanent provided the posts have been in continuous existence for a

period of 5 years or more and are required indefinitely. The Mana Group of Transit Centres do not yet fulfil these conditions. The question of conversion of posts into permanent ones in that organization and declaration of employees as permanent against such posts will be taken at the appropriate time in accordance with the policy stated above.

Permission for Entry in Mana Camp

5269. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Mana Camp all persons coming from other Centres of the same Camp are required to take special permission for entering, including the staff members and migrants' family members; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no special permit system for inter-camp movement of staff members and new migrants in the Mana Group of Transit Centres. However, the outsiders including friends and the relatives of the staff members and the new migrant families in the camp are required to obtain permission and to furnish their details to Mana Police Station as required by the District authorities before their entry into the Mana Group of Transit Centres for security reasons.

Talks between Foreign Ministers of India and France for Economic and Cultural Cooperation

5270. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any talks between the Foreign Ministers of India and France were held recently;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed in the field of foreign relations, economic and cultural cooperation; and

(c) the broad outlines of the agreement arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDER PAL SINGH): (a) The Minister delegate to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Excellency Mr. Andre Bettencourt came to India at the head of his country's delegation to the Annual Bilateral consultations between India and France. The Indian delegation was led by the Minister of External Affairs.

(b) and (c). The consultations were held on the 5th and 6th of December, 1972, and they covered a wide range of subjects, including the world situation, European political perspectives, matters relating to EEC, the situation in the subcontinent and Indo-French bilateral relations in political, economic and cultural fields. Such bilateral consultations are confidential in nature and it is not customary to disclose the details of the discussions.

Aid From U.N. Refugee Relief Department for Relief of Tibetan Refugees

5271. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1526 on the 23rd November, 1972, and state:

(a) the number of Tibetan refugees who left India during the last three years;

(b) the amount sanctioned by the Refugee Relief Department of the United Nations for giving to India for the relief of Tibetan refugees;

(c) the amount received so far and the reasons for not receiving the full amount earmarked for the purpose; and

(d) whether the U.N. has changed its attitude regarding giving this money to India after the entry of China in the U.N. and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) During the last three years ending 30th November, 1972, 378 Tibetan refugees left for Canada and Switzerland for permanent settlement.

(b) In October, 1968, the Government of India agreed to accept the offer of financial assistance made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees India. The UNHCR stationed a Re-esentative in New Delhi in 1969. So ar, agreements between the Government of India and the UNHCR amounting to US $ 544,156.67 have been concluded for various projects. Apart from this the UNHCR has also been giving aid direct to a foreign official agency and to two Indian non-official agencies for the rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees in India. The value of such aid given since 1969 is about U.S. $ 317000. Aid had also been given by UNHCR to various agencies prior to 1969.

(c) The Government of India have received aid in full in accordance with the agreements.

(d) No, Sir.

Roads and Cantonments Constructed by China in Occupied Territory of India

5272. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the roads and cantonments constructed by China in the occupied territory of India;

(b) the particulars of roads constructed and cantonments established by China in the occupied territory of India since the hostilities with Pakistan in December, 1971;

(c) whether a protest in this regard has been lodged with the United Nations; and

(d) if so, the attitude of the United Nations towards this and if no protest has been lodged, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) As the House is aware, a part of the main highway linking Sinkiang with Tibet passes through the area under Chinese control. The Chinese are known to have constructed some feeder roads and established some border posts.

(b) Government are not aware of any fresh constructional activity since December, 1971.

(c) and (d). It is Government's policy to try to find peaceful solution of outstanding problems bilaterally.

Decision Regarding Seniority of Emergency Commissioned Officers Vis-a-vis Regular Commissioned Officers

5273. SHRI R. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision regarding the seniority of Emergency Commissioned Officers vis-a-vis Regular Commissioned Officers who have passed out together from the Indian Military Academy, Dehradun; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Emergency Commissioned Officers and Permanent Commissioned Officers take seniority with reference to the date of substantive rank held.

Explosion in Bokaro Steel Plant

5274. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a major explosion in the Bokaro Steel Plant recently;

(b) if so, the extent of damage to life and property caused thereby and the reasons for the explosion;

(c) whether any inquiry has been instituted and if so, the conclusions arrived at by such an inquiry; and

(d) whether similar accidents have occurred in Bokaro Steel Plant in the past also and if so, a brief account thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). There has been no major explosion in the Bokaro Steel Plant. However, on 27th November, 1972 there was some leakage of Blast Furnace gas through a valve in the Gas Cleaning Plant which affected twenty-eight employees in an adjacant area. One of them succumbed to the effect of the gas. Of the remaining twenty-seven, twenty-five have been discharged from the hospital after treatment. Two are still confined to the hospital for rest and observation. There has been no damage to property.

(c) A high powered Committee has been appointed by Bokaro Steel Ltd., to enquire into the causes of the accident. Its report is awaited.

(d) No, Sir.

Compensation to share holders of Mines taken over by Government

5275. SHRI R. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Shareholders' Association have represented to Government about the compensation in respect of the mines taken over or nationalised in the years 1971-72;

(b) if so, the names of the Associations and the mines and the dates on which representations were received; and

(c) Government's reaction to these representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Some shareholders of M/s. Shethia Mining and Manufacturing Company whose New Dharmaband coking coal mine was taken over had represented that the amount payable to the company under the Coking Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972, was not adequate.

(c) The amount of compensation payable in respect of each coking coal mine/coke oven plant which was taken over by Government has been specified in the Act of Parliament.

Territorial Army Decoration Presented to Territorial Army Officer by the Army Chief

5276. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Territorial Army decoration was presented to a Territorial Army officer by the Chief of the Army Staff; and

(b) the number of officers who have been awarded these decorations but the same have not been presented to them at the ceremonial parade?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 57 T.A. officers have been awarded T.A. decorations so far. Out of these, the decorations have already been presented to 8 officers by the Chief of the Army Staff, and the rest are yet to be presented. Army Headquarters are now considering the question of presentation of this decoration to the remaining 49 T.A. officers either by the Chief of Army Staff or by the Governors/Heads of States at ceremonial parades.

Meeting of Representative of U.N. Secretary-General with President of Uganda on Explusion of Asians

5277. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.N. Secretary-General's representative, Dr. Robert Gardner dis-

cussed with General Amin, President of Uganda, the question of explusion of Asians including Indians from Uganda; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) U.N. Secretary-General received a letter from President Amin giving 'inter alia' certain assurances in respect of the departing non-citizen Asians to the effect that they will be permitted to take away personal belongings as well as reasonable amounts of cash with them, their property left behind will not be seized without compensation and they will not be maltreated.

Helicopters for Defence Purposes

5278. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of helicopters, transport types and of other types, used for defence purposes manufactured in India; and

(b) whether we are self-reliant in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (Bangalore Division) are at present manufacturing the general type Alouette III and SA-315 Helicopters under licences from M/s. SNIAS of France. It is not in public interest to reveal the annual production of helicopters.

(b) No, Sir. Complete self-sufficiency in the manufacture of helicopter is difficult to achieve in the foreseeable future, but every effort will be made to achieve maximum indigenisation.

Andhra Pradesh Government's Scheme Regarding Diversion of Godavari Water

5279. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:
SHRI K. KODANDA RAM REDDY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have submitted a scheme for diverting Godavari water for industries of Visakhapatnam and also sought a loan therefor;

(b) whether the State Government have also requested the release of Rs. 50 lakh for taking up detailed surveys and investigations of this scheme; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN). (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) As a final decision is yet to be taken on the capacity and product mix of the Visakhapatnam Steel Project, the water supply scheme would need to be reexamined The Government of Andhra Pradesh have been apprised of the position.

Sainik Schools as Members of Indian Public School Conference

5280. SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Sainik Schools, run by Government are members of the Indian Public School Conference, an all India Organisation of public schools; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for Government to allow the Government-owned institutions to join this Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Sainik Schools are controlled by the Sainik Schools Society which is an autonomous

and registered body. These schools are members of the Indian Public School Conference. As Sainik Schools are run on the model of Public Schools, their membership in the Indian Public Schools Conference has been considered desirable to keep abreast with the latest trends in Educational and other fields of Public School education.

Development of Nuclear Weapons to Meet the Risk of Nuclear Confrontation with China

5281. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently taken decision for a faster space programme which would grow at the rate of nearly 100 per cent per annum and in the next three years its budget will grow faster in order to build the research and development capability for a nuclear weapons technology; and

(b) the reaction of the Government over the news item published in the recent issue of the International Institute for Strategic Studies (London) that in the present pattern of world politics India has inevitably to follow China in building up indepedent national force to cover the risks of a nuclear confrontation with China by the end of 1975?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The broad outlines of the space programme proposed for implementation during the decade 1970-80 have been set out in the publication "Atomic Energy and Space Research—A Profile for the Decade 1970-80", issued by the Department of Atomic Energy. I need not remind the House of Government's policy to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only.

(b) Government have seen the publication referred to, but have no comments on the Author's views and assessment contained in the article.

Import and Export of Steel Scrap

5282. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import steel scrap;

(b) if so, the rates settled; and

(c) whether India is also exporting scrap to other countries and if so, the price of the scrap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Import of Heavy melting scrap is being made through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation.

(b) The C & F price works out to U.S. $ 59 (Rs. 430 approx.) at the rate of $1 (Rs. 7.27) per tonne.

(c) Yes, Sir. The policy permits export of certain varieties of Ferrous Scrap the availability of which is in excess of indigenous off take. The price for cost iron borings is $ 33.00 to 35.50 (Rs. 240—258 approx.) C & F BT Japan and for Mill Scale Scrap $ 16.00—17.50 (Rs. 116—127) C & F FO Japan.

Profits Earned by Indian Iron and Steel Company

5283. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a net increase in the profit of Indian Iron and Steel Company after its take-over by Government; and

(b) if so, the dividend proposed to be announced by Government to the share holders of the Company for 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The Management of the Indian Iron and Steel Company was taken over by the Government on 14th July, 1972. The working

results during the months after to the take-over are better than those of April, May, June and July, 1972.

(b) The working results for the period after the take-over are not relevant for declaration of dividend for 1971-72. During 1971-72, the Company has incurred a loss and no dividend has been declared.

Development of Two New Planes for Civilian Traffic

5284. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two new planes for civilian traffic have been developed by the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the purpose for which they will be used and the prgramme drawn for their manufacture, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Renewal of Contract to supply Communication Equipment by American Commercial Firms

5285. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have pressed American Commercial Firms, which had contracted to supply communication equipment to be installed in the Northern borders either to renew the supply or suffer termination of the contract; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of American Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). We have not pressed American Commercial Firms. Both they and we are aware of the fact that the extension of the U.S. embargo to communication equipment has made it impossible for the contractual obligations to be fulfilled.

Land and Housing Facilities to Disabled Servicemen

5286. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of providing housing facilities and land allotment to the disabled servicemen;

(b) whether Government have sounded the State Governments about this proposal;

(c) if so, the response from the State Governments; and

(d) the main features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). The provision of necessary accommodation and land is part of the facilities agreed to by State Governments. Such allotments would be made keeping in view the individual needs and the general desirability of providing such facilities in environments familiar and convenient to the families concerned, The response from the State Governments has been satisfactory. The present position as indicated by State Governments is given below:—

Andhra Pradesh: Land has been reserved in villages from where they have been recruited at the rate of 2.50 acres of wet or 5 acres of dry land for each. 100 acres of developed land in Kothapalli Project, Vicarabad Taluk have also been reserved for allotment to disabled soldiers.

Bihar: 270 flats at Patna have been reserved for families of those killed/disabled in the last war.

Further, where necessary, plans have been made for construction of accommodation in places of their choice. 5 acres of agricultural land is being allotted to each of them in case they desire to settle on land. 12 decimals of additional homestead land will also be allotted to those who have no dwelling house.

Gujrat: The State Government have agreed to provide the necessary facilities.

Assam: 21,000 bighas of land has been reserved for the settlement of families of servicemen killed disabled as also landless ex-servicemen. Provision of suitable accommodation to them is under consideration of the State Government.

Delhi: The DDA are allotting plots to the permanently disabled at subsidised rates. Flats under the middle/low income groups are also being allotted at subsidised rates/subsidised rents.

Haryana: The State Government is considering the request of the Ministry of Defence for providing suitale accommodation to each permanently disabled.

Himachal Pradesh: Under consideration of the State Government.

Jammu and Kashmir: Under consideration of the State Government.

Kerala: House sites and houses will be given free by State Housing Board to disabled soldiers who have no houses of their own They are also entitled to preference in the matter of allotment of unoccupied land. 10 per cent of land available for assignment is being reserved for assignment to them. Provision has also been made for making disabled defence personnel and families of those killed in action owning land upto 1 acre and family income not exceeding Rs. 6,000 per annum eligible for assignment in relaxation of the rules.

Maharashtra: Land is being granted in rural areas to the families of those killed/disabled in the operations. An area of 10,000 hectares out of the Government waste, forest and giravat lands as also benefitted zones of projects have been reserved for them. Each grantee is eligible for 4 hectares of dry crop or 2 hectares of reasonably irrigated or paddy or 1 hectare of perennially irrigated land. The grantee is also eligible for residential plots of 200 sq. meters wherever suitable residential Government plots are available either in the rural areas or in the new gaothans.

Mysore: 2 acres of wet land or 4 acres of rain-fed land or 8 acres of dry land are being allotted to the permanently disabled. Suitable accommodation built by the State will also be allotted.

Manipur: 2.50 acres of aggricultural and 0.2 acres of homestead land is being allotted to those permanently disabled servicemen in the Indo-Pak war of 1971 who are landless. The question of allotment of suitable accommodation has been agreed to in principle and is under consideration of the State Government.

Orissa: Under consideration of the State Government.

Punjab: Under consideration of the State Government.

Rajasthan: 12½ bigas of irrigated land or 25 bigas of unirrigated land is being assigned to each

permanently disabled serviceman from Rajasthan, either near their homes or in block allotments in Ganganagar. Reservation of residential plots have been made in the major towns. The question of providing suitable accommodation for them is under discussion with the State Government.

Tamil Nadu: 1.5 acres of wet or 3 acres of dry land is being allotted to those permanently disabled. Residential plots are also being granted to them. The question of providing suitable accommodation is under discussion with them.

Uttar Pradesh: Land is being assigned on a priority basis to disabled servicemen who are landless out of the surplus Gaon Sabha land and land declared surplus under the UP Land Ceiling Act 15 per cent of housing plots developed by local bodies are also reserved for them.

West Bengal: Agricultural and homestead land has been earmarked in each district. Each family is entitled to 2 acres of agricultural land and 10 Kathas of homestead land free of Salami provided they do not already own land.

Tripura: 2 standard acres of land will be allotted to those who are landless.

Mizoram: Agricultural land is being allotted to disabled soldiers desirous of taking up Bhum cultivation. The State Government has agreed in principle to spend Rs. 3,500 per house for families of those disabled.

Arunachal: Under consideration of the Government.

Meghalaya: Under consideration of the Government.

2. Wounded servicemen who are still undergoing treatment in various hospitals continue to be in service until discharge. Their disability percentages are in the process of determination. If any of them belong to States which have not formally announced these concessions, the matter will be taken up with them on a priority basis.

Authentic History of INA of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

5287 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have decided to write an authentic history of INA of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose;

(b) if so, the historians who have been entrusted with the task;

(c) the source of materials likely to be used for the purpose; and

(d) when the work on INA is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d) The draft of a narrative account of the INA had been prepared by the Historical Section of this Ministry. The material for this draft had been taken from published and unpublished sources. The draft is being revised in the light of additional material which has since come to the notice. Effort is being made to expedite the revision.

खाद्य सामग्री के असंतोषजनक वितरण के बारे में सेंट्रल बंगलादेश एण्ड कमेटी तथा इण्डियन रेड क्रास सोसाइटी के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

5288 श्री एम० एस० पुरती क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शरणार्थियों को असन्तोषजनक खाद्य सामग्री वितरित किये जाने के बारे में

सेन्ट्रल बंगलादेश ऐंड कमेटी तथा इण्डियन रेड क्राम सोसायटी के विरुद्ध शिकायतें मिली है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में जांच कराई है ; और यदि हां, तो क्या निष्कर्ष निकले ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) भारतीय रेड क्रास सोसायटी और बगला देश राहत सहायता समिति स्वायत्त संगठन है। इन संगठनो द्वारा शरणार्थियों को खाद्यानों के असन्तोष-प्रद वितरण सम्बन्धी आरोपो के बारे मे विशेष शिकायत प्राप्त नही हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

सिंहभूम (बिहार) से बोकारो इस्पात परियोजना के लिए लोह-अयस्क और मैंगनीज खरीदने का प्रस्ताव

3289. **श्री मधुकर** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान बिहार के खान मंत्री द्वारा इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि बिहार के सिंहभूम में ही काफी मात्रा मे लौह-अयस्क और मैंगनीज मिलता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के लिए खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से उड़ीसा से यह माल क्यों खरीदा जाता है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का प्रस्ताव बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के लिए बिहार के सिंहभूम में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर लौह-अयस्क और मैंगनीज खरीदने का है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नही।

(ख) खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से केवल मैंगनीज अयस्क ही खरीदा जाता है जिसे निगम बहुत से स्रोतों से माल खरीदती है ।

(ग) बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के प्रथम चरण के लिए आवश्यक लौह-अयस्क की आपूर्ति के लिए बिहार की किरीबुरु खदानों का विस्तार किया जा रहा है । इस्पात कारखाने के द्वितीय चरण मे लौह-अयस्क की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए मेघातायुरु की खानों का विकास करने का निर्णय लिया गया है । अब भी इस्पात कारखाने के लिए आवश्यक अयस्क इन्हीं की आपूर्ति किरुबुरु की खानों से की जा रही है इस खान की विस्तार योजना पूरी हो जाने से इस स्रोत से बारीक लौह-अयस्क की कुछ मात्रा उपलब्ध हो जायेगी । फिर भी चूंकि यह खान बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने की बारीक लौह अयस्क की कुल आवश्यकता पूरी नहीं कर सकेगी अतः जब तक मेघातायुरु का विकास पूरा नहीं हो जाता तब तक बारीक अयस्क की कुछ मात्रा अन्य स्रोतों से ली जाती रहेगी ।

Cut in Power Supply to Defence Units of States

5290 SHRI V. MAYAVAN
SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in some States like Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat and Madras power cut has been applied to defence units also, if so, the names of the States,

(b) what are the defence units affected and whether this will greatly harm the defence measures,

(c) if so whether Centre has directed the State Governments not to apply power cut to the defence units in their respective States, and

(d) if so, the reaction of the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) Yes, Sir Power cut has affected some of the Defence Production units in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Union territories of Chandigarh and Goa

(b) The defence units affected are Bharat Electronics, Bharat Earth Movers, Hindustan Aeronautices, located at Bangalore and Kanpur, Praga Tools, Secunderabad and ordnance factories situated in the above-mentioned States.

(c) and (d), The Ministry of Defence requested the Government of Mysore, where some of the important Defence production units are located, to restore the power cut They have relaxed the cut in one unit and have agreed to review the position in the case of other units

इस्पात का रक्षित भण्डार बनाना

5291. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश मे क्या 50 हजार टन इस्पात का रक्षित भण्डार बनाने की कोई योजना है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बाते क्या हैं, और

(ग) इसका वितरण किस प्रकार किया जाएगा और यह रक्षित भण्डार कब तक बना दिया जाएगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) (क) से (ग) रक्षित भण्डार बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नही है लेकिन इस्पात बैंक योजना मे प्राथमिक इकाइयो की अत्यावश्यक आवश्यकताओ को उनके वैध आयात लाइसेंस/लाइसेंस/रिलीज आर्डर पर बैंक से पूरा करने के लिए इस्पात की क्रिटिकल मदो का स्टाक बनाने की व्यवस्था है । यह बैंक हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० के परिचालन नियत्रण मे काम करेगा । यह बैंक इस्पात की उन क्रिटिकल श्रेणियो की आवश्यकताओ की पूर्ति करेगा जिनकी सामान्य आयात नीति के अधीन आयात की प्रतीक्षा नही की जा सकती और इस प्रकार विभिन्न प्रायोजनाओ के निष्पादन मे होने वाले लम्बे तथा महगे पडने वाले विलम्ब से बचा जा सकता है । चूकि बैंक इन मदो की आपूर्ति आयात लाइसेंस/रिलीज आर्डर पर करेगा अत बैंक इनका प्रयोग स्टाक के पुनर्भरण के लिए करेगा । स्टील

बैंक स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया द्वारा दिये गये 15 करोड़ रुपये के रिवोलिवस क्रेडिट से आयात का प्रबन्ध कर रहा है । सरकार ने इस ऋण की गारंटी दी है । बैंक से सप्लाई प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र लाइसेंस धारी/रिलीज आर्डर धारी बैंक से सम्पर्क स्थापित कर सकता है ।

Excess Production of Aluminium by Hindalco

5292. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the HINDALCO has been producing aluminium in excess of the permissible limits by using a third unit installed against the permitted capacity of two units and thereby evading lakhs of rupees due on account of Central Excise and Sales Tax by showing the production much less than the actual production; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to stop the leakage of taxes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The question presumably refers to the production of aluminium wire rods by Hindustan Aluminium Corporation. Government have investigated the matter. The Company had operated during the period 25th May, 1969 to 5th August, 1969 the third properzi machine and produced 988 tonnes of aluminium wire rods from the same. The Company had developed the third properzi machine indigenously and had put it on trial runs during the aforesaid period. The investigation did not reveal that the Company had operated the third properzi machine during any other period. The production from the third machine had also been included in the production records. Further, an independent inquiry made by the Excise authorities did not establish any excise evasion by the Company.

Delay in sitting up of an Aluminium Industry by the Singhania Group

5293. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has accorded permission to Singhania Group of Industries for establishing an Aluminium Industry in Jeypore (Koraput District) of Orissa;

(b) whether the project is in a stagnant position after the preliminaries were undertaken; and

(c) if so, the bottleneck in completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Company has stated that it has made substantial progress in implementing the industrial licence granted to them for this project. They have, however, to get the rail siding at the project site sanctioned by the Railways. Also, the Company apprehends that the projected return on the capital that would have to be invested in the new project would not be adequate and have therefore represented to Government that new aluminium plants set up with larger capital out-lay should be given favourable treatment from the point of view of increased selling price and excise duty rebate as compared to the existing units.

युद्धबन्दियों द्वारा गड़बड़ करने शिविरों से भाग निकलने के प्रयत्न

5294. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों ने कितनी बार गड़बड़ करके जेल अधिकारियों

को परेशान किया अथवा कितनी बार भाग निकलने के प्रयत्न किए; और

(ख) कितने युद्धबन्दी भाग निकले और उनको दुबारा हिरासत मे न ले सकने के क्या कारण थे ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) पाकिस्तानी युद्धबदियो द्वारा कैम्पो से भाग निकलने के अभी तक कुल 20 बार प्रयत्न हुए हैं। इसके सिवा कैम्पो के अन्दर उपद्रव करने की 3 घटनाए हुई है।

(ख) कुल 61 युद्धबदियो ने भाग निकलने का प्रयत्न किया। इनमे से 34 पकड लिए गए, 17 मारे गए और 20 लापता है।

Office of Defence Forces caught by C.B.I.

5295 SHRI DALIP SINGH Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state·

(a) the number of Class I Officers of Defence Forces caught by C B I for corruption during the last three years; and

(b) the action taken by Government in those cases?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) 45, 42 and 19 Officers during 1970, 1971 and 1972 (upto 1st December, 1972), respectively.

(b) Prosecution is in progress in Courts against 5 Officers In the remaining cases, where departmental action had been recommended by the CBI as a result of their investigations suitable action has been or is being taken under the respective Service Acts/Rules governing the Service Officers

Production of Coal before and after Nationalisation of Coking Coal Mines

5296. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.·

(a) whether production of coking coal has gone down ever since the nationalisation of coking coal mines;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the production of coking coal in the last three years before nationalisation and after it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN)· (a) The production of coking coal from the mines under the control of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited during the period October 1971 to September 1972 was 10,130,000 tonnes as compared to 10,575,000 tonnes during the 12 months immediately before nationalisation, namely October 1970 to September 1971. During October and November, 1972 the production of coking coal has been 807 000 and 837,000 tonnes respectively. The production of coking coal has thus been maintained more or less at the same level

(b) The main reasons for the decline in production are wagon shortage reorganisation measures following nationalisation, power supply and industrial relations.

(c) The production of coking coal/from all resources in the last three years is as follows —

Year	Production (in million tonnes)
1969-70	18 0
1970-71	17 85
1971-72	16 23 (Provisional)
1972-73 (7 months)	9 38 (Provisional

Composition and Functions of Iron Ore Board

5297 SHRI P. GANGADEB

SHRI P M MEHTA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Iron Ore Board has since been set up by Government; and

(b) if so, the number of Indians serving on the Board and the names of its Chairman?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Government have decided to set up an Iron Ore Board.

(b) The composition of the Board, which will consist of Indians only, is presently under consideration of the Government. Government have, however, decided to appoint Shri R. C. Dutt as the Honorary Chairman of the Board.

Resolution in U.N. to keep Indian Ocean a Zone of Peace

5298. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI K BALADHANDAYUTHAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Pakistan and other Nations have proposed and submitted a resolution in U.N. Assembly that major World Powers should make the Indian Ocean a Zone of Peace;

(b) if so, the main features of the Resolution; and

(c) when was this discussed in the U.N. Assembly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A draft Resolution entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace" was tabled in the United Nations by 27 countries including India Sri Lanka Tanzania and Pakistan.

(b) The Resolution, among other things, (i) called upon the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, the Permanent Members of the Security Council and other major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to support the concept that the Indian Ocean should be a zone of peace; and (ii) decided to establish an ad hoc committee of not more than 15 members to study the implications of the proposal with special reference to the practical measures that may be taken in furtherance of the objectives of the Resolution.

(c) The First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Resolution on 6th December, 1972, with 72 countries voting in favour, none opposing and 35 abstaining. The resolution has since been adopted by the General Assembly with 95 votes in favour, none against and 33 abstentions.

Dropping of Terms 'Chinese Refugees' and 'Textile Refugees' from U.N. Annual Report

5299. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terms "Chinese refugees" and "Tibetan refugees" have been dropped from the Annual U.N. Refugee Report;

(b) whether China is still not satisfied and wants U N. to drop relief to such people; and

(c) if so, whether India has objected to Chinese proposal of dropping the relief to the Tibetan refugees and whether this will adversely affect the Tibetan refugees in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) During the 53rd session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council and subsequently at the 23rd session of the Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and at the 27th session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Chinese representative demanded, in similar statements, that the office of the UNHCR should "immediately and completely stop all the illegal activities on the question of so-called 'Tibetan Refugees' and 'Chinese Refugees' and abolish the organs for these illegal activities, and delete all the related parts from the report."

The report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the 27th session of the UN General Assembly does not contain the terms "Chinese Refugee" or "Tibetan Refugees". Instead the term 'refugees' is used in the relevant portions.

(c) India has continued to extend full support to the UNHCR programme of assistance to the Tibetan refugees in India. The UNHCR has not indicated any intention to discontinue or reduce these activities.

Survey of Indian Engineering Association regarding output of Industries

5300 SHRI D P. JADEJA:
SHRI B. K DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state·

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the Indian Engineering Association regarding the limited output of industries;

(b) if so, whether shortage of steel is the main factor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the steel products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN)· (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Shortage of steel is mentioned alongwith other factors.

(c) The availability of steel was short of the demand in respect of several categories till recently. The steps taken to meet the situation include efforts to increase indigenous production by technological improvements, better industrial relations, improved maintenance etc., a fairly liberal import policy, particularly in respect of categories in short supply, regulation of exports, streamlining of distribution system prevention of misuse of allocation of steel, release of substantial quantities of re-rollable material, which had been held up by Court injunctions and similar steps.

Repatriation of sick and wounded Pak P.O.Ws.

5301. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the total number of sick and wounded Pak. P.O.Ws. in India and out of these how many repatriated to Pakistan so far?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): The number of sick and wounded prisoners entitled to repatriation varies depending upon the nature and degree of their sickness and their admission to and discharge from hospitals. Therefore, no exact figure of such persons can be given at any one time.

522 sick and wounded Pakistani prisoners of war have so far been repatriated to Pakistan.

Rehabilitation of Indian Repatriated from Sri Lanka

5302. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state·

(a) the number of Indians repatriated from Sri Lanka during 1971-72 and 1972-73 so far and the total amount spent on their rehabilitation; and

(b) the total number of Indians still left in Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The information is given below:—

Year	No. of persons arrived	Total amount released to State Governments for relief and rehabilitation of repatriates from Sri Lanka
		Rs
1971-72	29,463	139·00 lakhs
1972-73 (upto 30th November, 1972)	24,565	14·13 lakhs*

*Further amount of Rs. 153 99 lakhs is expected to be released by 31-3-1973.

(b) The Indo-Ceylon Agreement 1964 provides *inter alias*:—

(1) The declared objective of the Agreement is that all persons of Indian origin in Ceylon who have not been recognised either as citizens of Ceylon or as citizens of India should become citizens either of Ceylon or of India.

(2) The number of such persons is approximately 975,000 as of date. This figure does not include illicit immigrants and Indian passport holders.

(3) 300,000 of these persons together with the natural increase in that number will be granted Ceylon citizenship by the Government of Ceylon; the Government of India will accept repatriation to India of 525,000 of these persons together with the natural increase in that number. The Government of India will confer citizenship on these persons.

(4) The status and future of the remaining 150,000 of these persons will be the subject matter of a separate agreement between the two Governments.

(5) The Government of India will accept repatriation of the persons to be repatriated within a period of 15 years from the date of this agreement according to a programme as evenly phased as possible.

79,025 repatriates have arrived in India upto 30th November, 1972.

देश में लोहे और इस्पात की मांग और सप्लाई

5303. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :**

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में लोहे और इस्पात की वर्तमान मांग और सप्लाई कितनी है ; और

(ख) इस अन्तर को समाप्त करने सम्बन्धी योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और यह योजना कब तक क्रियान्वित की जायेगी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद् ने अनुमान लगाया है कि विक्रय इस्पात पिण्ड की कुल मांग 1973 में 14 लाख टन तथा 1980 में 22 लाख टन होगी । इस समय वार्षिक मांग लगभग 10 लाख टन है । देश में कच्चे लोहे की कोई कमी नहीं है ।

राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद् के अनुसार तैयार साधारण इस्पात की मांग 1975 में 76 लाख टन तथा 1980 में 129 लाख टन होने का अनुमान है । इस आधार पर 1972-73 में लगभग 62 लाख टन मांग होने का अनुमान है । अभी हाल तक कई श्रेणियों के इस्पात की उपलब्धि मांग से कम थी । स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए किए गए उपायों में प्रौद्योगिकी में सुधार द्वारा देशीय उत्पादन में वृद्धि के प्रयत्न, मालिक मजदूर सम्बन्धों में सुधार, बेहतर रख-रखाव, काफी उदार आयात नीति विशेषकर उन श्रेणियों के बारे में जिनकी सप्लाई अपर्याप्त है निर्यात का विनियमन, वितरण प्रणाली को सुप्रवाही बनाना, इस्पात के आवटन के दुरुपयोग को रोकना, पुनर्वेलन योग्य माल, जो न्यायालय के आदेश के कारण काफी रुका पड़ा था की काफी मात्रा में उपलब्धि तथा विद्युत भट्टियां लगाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन आदि शामिल है । इन उपायों का प्रभाव होना आरम्भ हो गया है । जैसा कि गत कुछ महीनों में जायस्ट, चैनल, एंगल आदि

कई श्रेणिया के इस्पात के खुले बाजार के मूल्यों मे कमी आने से स्पष्ट है । आशा है बीकारो इस्पात कारखाने के चालू हो जाने तथा वर्तमान इस्पात कारखानो को अपनी निर्धारित क्षमता के 90 प्रतिशत तक उत्पादन करने लगने से इस्पात के उत्पादन मे आत्म निर्भरता लगभग प्राप्त हो जायेगी ।

नट-बोल्ट बनाने वाले कारखानों को इस्पात की सप्लाई

5304. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय**
श्री रामरतन शर्मा :

क्या **इस्पात और खान** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) छोटे कस्बो और पिछडे क्षेत्रो मे स्थित नटबोल्ट आदि बनाने वाले लघु कारखानो को आवेदन देने पर आजकल कितने महीनो मे इस्पात मिल जाता है ,

(ख) इस सम्पूर्ण प्रक्रिया से यह आवेदन-पत्र कुल कितने कार्यालया और अधिकारियो के पास कितनी कितनी बार घूमता है,

(ग) क्या लघु उद्योगो के लिये इस प्रक्रिया को इतना सरल बनाया जाएगा कि जिला उद्योग-अधिकारियो द्वारा माग स्वीकृत किये जाने के बाद उन्हे 10 दिन मे ही कच्चा माल मिल सके, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो ऐसा कब तक कर दिया जायेगा, और यदि नही, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (घ) . सम्भवत अभिप्राय नट और बोल्ट तैयार करने वाले लघु उद्योग एकको से है । वर्तमान इस्पात प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत ऐसे कारखानो को इस्पात की सप्लाई या तो अपने-अपने राज्यो के लघु उद्योग निगमो की मार्फत होती है अथवा वे अपने-अपने राज्य के उद्योग निदेशक की सिफारिश पर मुख्य इस्पात उत्पादको के स्टाक यार्डों मे होती है । प्रथमत उनको निगम से सम्पर्क स्थापित करना होता है अन्यथा उन्हे स्टाकयार्ड से माल लेने के लिये राज्य के उद्योग निदेशक की सिफारिश प्राप्त करनी होती है ।

कोयले का उत्पादन और इस्पात कारखानो को इसका वितरण

5305. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाडेय :**
श्री रामरतन शर्मा :

क्या **इस्पात और खान** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेग कि शाहडोल जिले मे कायला-खानो का प्रबन्ध सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ म लेने के बाद से कोयले के उत्पादन मे, इस्पात कारखानो के लिए कोयले के वितरण म तथा खान कर्मचारियो के वेतन आदि की सुविधाओ मे क्या सुधार हुआ है या किया जाने वाला है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : सरकार ने शाहडोल जिले मे खानो का प्रबन्ध ग्रहण नही किया है ।

Setting up an Enquiry Committee to go into sale of Relief Materials for Bangladesh Refugees

5306 DR LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether material intended for the relief of Bangladesh has been seized while being sold at many places,

(b) whether an enquiry committee had also been set up for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the report of the said Committee?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

भारतीय श्रम अध्ययन संस्थान के प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को प्रोत्साहन

5307. **श्री एन० एस० पुरती :**
श्री धनशाह प्रधान :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय श्रम अध्ययन सस्थान द्वारा कितना वार्षिक व्यय किया जाता है; और

(ख) प्रशिक्षण पाने को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे है; जिससे कि अधिकाधिक श्रमिक इसमें रुचि ले सकें ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के खाडिलकर): (क) 1967–68 से 1971–72 के दौरान किया गया वार्षिक औसत खर्च 3,43,978.97 रुपये है ।

(ख) यह संस्थान केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों इत्यादि मे श्रम प्रशासन का कार्य करने वाले अधिकारियों को सेवा में रहते हुए विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण देता है । प्रशिक्षणार्थी श्रमिक नहीं है, और उन्हें प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Refugees from Bangladesh

5308. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of families have arrived in West Bengal during the last four-five months from Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the arrangements Government of India have made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was decided that persons who had migrated to India from the erstwhile East Pakistan before the 25th March, 1971 and had gone back to Bangladesh after its liberation, would not be repatriated to that country as they were not Bangladesh nationals. The Government of India have decided to take back the above mentioned category of refugees after proper verification. These persons are being moved to the Central Camp at Mana near Raipur (M.P.) where they are presently being given necessary relief assistance.

Retrenchment in Indian Aluminium Company Limited, New Delhi

5309. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Indian Aluminium Company Limited, New Delhi recently staged a *dharna* in front of the residence of the Managing Director of the Company; if so, the main demands of the employees; and

(b) whether these employees have been retrenched from service under the pretext of loss as a result of cut in power supply to the company ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). According

to the information made available by the Delhi Administration some retrenched employees of the Indian Aluminium Cable Company Limited, New Delhi staged a *dharna* in front of the residence of the Managing Director of the Company to protest against their retrenchment. The employees concerned are reported to have been retrenched by the management due to the cut in power supply to its factories in Haryana and the re-organisation in its sister concerns. The dispute over retrenchment has, however, been resolved by the parties and the employees concerned are reported to have cleared their accounts with the management.

Ordnance Factories not Working to Full Capacity

5310. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Ordnance Factories are not working to full capacity; and

(b) if so, the reasons and the remedies proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir. The Ordnance Factories are generally working to full capacity. They cater to the needs of the Services and other Government Departments|Civil Indentors.

(b) In view of answer to (a) above, the question does not arise.

Issue of licences for exploitation of mineral wealth of Palamau in Bihar

5311. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI.: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to issue licences for exploitation of mineral wealth of Palamau (Bihar) to Sons of Soil first, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether local persons are not getting licences for exploitation of any mineral wealth; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, the particulars of licences issued for Bauxite iron ores and lime-stone ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir. Leases for exploitation of minerals are granted by the State Governments concerned, in accordance with the provisions of the Mines & Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 and the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960.

(b) and (c). There is no specific provision in the above mentioned Act/Rules for giving preference to local persons. If local persons apply for grant of mineral concession, their applications are considered on merits. 2 leases for bauxite, 8 leases for iron ore and 12 leases for lime-stone were granted by the Government of Bihar in Palamau upto 1970 out of which 5 leases have been granted to local people.

Common Mess for Officers and Jawans

5312. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to have a common mess for the Officers and Jawans and change in the rules oriented towards more facilities for jawans and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): No, Sir, Rules in existence provide for adequate mess facilities for the jawans and these facilities are improved from time to time.

Acquisition of Land for Defence Cantonment near Gauhati

5313. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) when the land at Amechand, near Gauhati in Assam was acquired for Defence cantonment and what amount had to be paid therefor in total and per bigha rate; and

(b) whether the land was voluntered, acquired with the ready consent of the owner or had to be acquired compulsorily.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) An area of 885.372 acres of private land in village Amechand was acquired in November|December, 1961, at a total cost of Rs. 31.96 lakhs. The per bigha rates varied from Rs. 300|- to Rs. 900/-. For land falling on road sides, additional compensation of Rs. 100|- to Rs. 150|- per bigha was granted as compensation.

(b) The land was acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, with the consent of the owners.

इस्पात की छड़ी, तारों, सिल्लियों और पटरियों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने का निर्णय

5314. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस्पात की छड़ों, तारों, सिल्लियों और पटरियों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य क्या हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (ग). 22-7-1972 से निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों के मूल्यों में प्रत्येक के सामने दी गई राशि की वृद्धि हुई है :—

(1) बिलेट—80 रुपये प्रति टन

(2) छड़ और गोल छड़—85 रुपये प्रति टन

(3) ढांचे और रेल की पटरी—50 रुपये प्रति टन

उपरलिखित वृद्धि इस्पात के मुख्य उत्पादकों के अभ्यावेदनों पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार करने के पश्चात् की गई थी। मुख्य उत्पादकों ने अपने अभ्यावेदनों में मूल्य वृद्धि के उन विभिन्न कारणों का उल्लेख किया था जिन पर सरकार ने 30 दिसम्बर, 1971 को इस्पात के मूल्यों में वृद्धि की स्वीकृति देते हुए विचार नहीं किया था तथा जिनमें तबसे लेकर मूल्य वृद्धि के अन्य कारणों का भी उल्लेख किया गया था।

Office Buildings and Staff Quarters for E.P.F.O.

5315. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the E.P.F. Authority purchased two plots of land in New Delhi for the construction of Office building and Staff Quarters for the Staff and Officers working in the Central Office/Regional P.F. Office of the organisation;

(b) whether heavy amount was paid to the D.D.A. for this; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not constructing the buildings as well as staff quarters and spending a large amount on rent for them ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR):

The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under :—

(a) to (c). A lot of land measuring about 5 acres has been purchased at a cost of Rs. 12.12 lakhs near Malviya Nagar from the Delhi Development Authority for the construction of staff quarters. Another small plot of about 0.219 acre has been allotted at a cost of Rs. 6.8 lakhs by the Ministry of Works and Housing to the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation at Barakhamba Lane for the construction of Office building.

Layout and development plans for the construction of staff quarters have been prepared and submitted to the Delhi Development Authority for approval which is still awaited. As regards office building, plans for the construction of a multi storeyed office building on the basis of the original stipulation of F.A.R. were prepared and submitted to the New Delhi Municipal Committee for their approval. The Committee desired to have a 'No objection Certificate' from the Land and Development Officer, Ministry of Works and Housing in the light of the recent restrictions imposed on the construction of tall buildings in and around Connaught Place area. As suggested by the Ministry of Works and Housing, revised plans restricting the height of the building to about 120 feet have been drawn and submitted to them for issuing no objection certificate. As soon as clearance is received from that Ministry, the revised plans will be submitted to the New Delhi Municipal Committee for their approval

Promotion Class IV Staff as Clerks in E.P.F.O.

5316. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Trustees has decided to allow promotion in the cadre of L.D.C. to the non-qualified Class IV staff of the E.P.F. Organisation;

(b) whether the test prescribed for them is very tough; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to prescribe a simple test for them so that the spirit of such relaxation could be maintained ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The Employees Provident Fund authorities have reported as under:—

(a) According to the Staff Service Regulations, Class IV staff, both matriculates and non-matriculates with certain prescribed service conditions are eligible to compete for the prescribed quota of posts of Lower Division Clerks reserved for departmental promotion of Class IV staff.

(b) and (c). The syllabus prescribed is not very tough but is intended to ensure that the successful candidates can handle the job on promotion with a minimum standard of efficiency.

Admission to Children and Dependents of Ex-Servicemen and Army Personnel in Profession and Vocational Institutions

5317. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR) Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ensured that there is an adequate reservation of seats, relaxation of age and relaxation in the minimum percentage of marks for admission of the children and the dependents of the Army personnel and the Ex servicemen in the professional and vocational institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the concession available in the connection; and

(c) the names of the States the Universities and the Medical and Engineering colleges where such conces sions have been granted and those where these have not been granted ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b) A certain number of seats in Medical and

Dental Colleges were reserved and allotted upto 1972 to wards of servicemen/Ex-servicemen. From 1973 on wards, these seats would be allocated to the wards of deceased|disabled servicemen. There is no reservation for the children/dependents of servicemen in so far as Industrial Training Institutes are concerned. However, 5 seats are reserved for ex-servicemen in each Industrial Training Institute. In addition, 1,000 personnel during the last year of their service and thereafter are assigned to Industrial Training Institute against reserved vacancies for training As far as Medical/Dental studies are concerned, the children of the deceased/disabled servicemen have to secure at least 50 per cent in competitive examinations for admission to Medical/Dental Colleges, in compulsory subjects like English, Physics, Chemistry and Biology. In so far as ITIs are concerned, no relaxation has been provided to the ex-servicemen in educational qualifications and age limit. In case of war-widows seeking admission to the ITIs, an age relaxation upto 45 years has been provided.

(c) Concessions/Relaxation provided to ex-Servicemen and their dependents vary from State to State. Time and effort involved in collecting the information will not be commensurate with the results

79 Countries' Pact on Pollution

5318. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any pact was signed by the Delegates from 79 countries on the 14th November, 1972 in London to control the dumping of wastes into sea and save the world's oceans from pollution; and

(b) if so, the contents thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) An Inter-governmental Conference on the Convention on the Dumping of Wastes at Sea was held in London from 30th October to 13th November, 1972.

The Final Act of the Conference was signed by 61 countries on 13th November, 1972.

The Conference resulted in the adoption of a Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter. The Convention will be open for signature from 29th December, 1972 to 31st December, 1973.

80 countries participated in the Conference, while 12 more sent observers.

(b) The Convention provides for contracting parties to promote individually and collectively the effective control of all sources of pollution of the marine environment. It provides for countries with common interests to enter into regional agreements consistent with the Convention. It also includes the promotion of training of scientific and technical personnel, supply of equipment and facilities for research and monitoring and the disposal and treatment of waste and other measures to prevent or mitigate pollution caused by dumping so that the aims and purposes of the Convention are strengthened.

Idle Capacity in Barrackpur Aeronautics

5319. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Barrackpur Aeronautics did commendable repairing and other works during 1965 and 1971 wars;

(b) whether this aeronautical engineering unit is now practically without work;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to utilise its installed capacity;

(d) whether a new aeronautical Factory has been opened at Lucknow although the Barrackpur units installed capacity remained idle; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Barrackpore branch factory of HAL continues to undertake overhaul of Dakota aircraft but there has been some reduction in work-load because of reduction of Dakota holdings of the IAI To meet the situation efforts are being made to find additional work for this factory

(d) and (e) A new factory for manufacture of aircraft accessories and components is being built at Lucknow As Barrackpore Factory was established only for undertaking overhaul of Dakota aircraft and not for manufacturing aircraft or their accessories it was not feasible for that factory to undertake accessories manufacture which requires sophisticated machinery an dequipment as well as technical expertise of a different type

Employment Targets During Fourth Plan

5820 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the targets fixed for employment opportunity during the Fourth Five Year Plan, and

(b) whether the targets fixed are likely to be achieved, if not the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) (a) and (b) In this connection reference is invited to the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to parts (a) and (b) of unstarred question No 1376 dated 22 11 1972 in Lok Sabha by the Planning Minister

Indian and Foreign Capital Investment in Durgapur Steel Plant

5321 SHRIMATI B H A R G A V I THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the capital investment made by Government in the Durgapur Steel Plant so far;

(b) the total amount of interest paid by Government so far on the foreign capital invested therein, and

(c) the estimated additional amount of foreign capital likely to be invested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) No direct capital investment has been made by Government in Durgapur Steel Plant which is a unit of Hindustan Steel Limited All the capital investment has been made in Hindustan Steel Limited who allot funds to the units in accordance with their requirements The capital expenditure as on the 31st March 72 on the Durgapur Steel Plant, financed from funds invested in Hindustan Steel Limited by Government is Rs 234 7 crores consisting of Rs 134 9 crores as equity and Rs 99 8 crores as Government loan

(b) No foreign capital has been invested in Durgapur Steel Plant

(c) Does not arise

Trial of Two Kashmiris who Hijacked Indian Airlines Plane to Lahore

5222 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH
SHRI G Y KRISHNAN

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Pakistan has ordered the trial of two Kashmiris before a Special Court held for hijacking the Indian Airlines plane to Lahore and burning it at the airport, and

(b) if so the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) and (b) Pakistan Government had intimated to the International Court of Justice that the "hijackers and their accomplices were being tried before a Special Court headed by a Senior Judge of the Supreme Court of Pakistan" Government how

ever, do not have authentic information regarding the present state of the trial.

Agitation by Dandakarnaya Employees

5323. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees in Dadakaranya undertook agitation including fast for remedy of their grievances;

(b) if so, the main grievances of the employees and their demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet them ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. One of the Staff Associations submitted a Charter of Demands comprising 69 demands, while another Association submitted another Charter of Demands comprising of 38 demands to the Chief Administrator, Dandakaranya Project, Koraput. One of the Associations started a relay hunger strike, followed by individual strike but this was called off on 15-12-1972.

(b) The main grievances listed in these Charters are :

(i) Retrenchment of workcharged staff;

(ii) Bringing of officers from Central and State Governments on deputation to the Dandakaranya Project;

(iii) Conversion of 50 per cent of the temporary posts into permanent ones;

(iv) Restoration of the cut in Project allowance; and

(v) Providing rent free accommodation to all Project employees etc.

(c) Meetings have been arranged with the representatives of the two Associations separately to discuss their alleged grievances.

Introduction of Instrument at Laser Beam for Military Purposes

5324. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Defence Organisations are keeping abreast with the information regarding introduction of new instrument of Laser Beam for military purposes;

(b) if so, the facts about the various aspects of use of Laser Beam for military objectives;

(c) whether Indian Defence Organisations have outlined concrete projects for utilisation of newly discovered beam; and

(d) if so, the main features thereabout ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From the published literature it will be seen that laser systems have many uses for defence. Laser can be used for accurate range finding, target seeking, guidance and control, communication, blinding of eyes and micro drilling of holes. The use of laser in the medical area for welding of retina is one of its important applications.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Defence R & D Organisation has already undertaken investigational problems on the development of some laser borne systems. Our activities in this area are going to be expanded in the next few years. tt is not in the public interest to disclose more details at this stage.

Strike-Hit Newspaper of Jullundur

5325 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the indefinite strike by the employees of all the 12 newspapers published from Jullundur have been taken note of by Government; and

(b) if so the reaction of Government to the demands made by the Joint Action Committee of the Newspaper employees ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) (a) and (b) The matter falls essentially in the State sphere The State Industrial Relations Machinery is seized of it, the State Labour Minister has already held several discussions with the parties and is continuing efforts to promote an amicable settlement

गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों को लागू करना

5326. श्री घनश्याह प्रधान : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रक्षा मंत्रालय ने गृह मंत्रालय के 22 दिसम्बर, 1959 और 30 अप्रैल, 1962 के पत्रों में दिए गए अनुदेशों को तुरन्त लागू न कर 11 मार्च 1965 को लागू किया था, और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ,

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त पत्रों में दिए गए अनुदेश प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में ही लागू किए गए थे, रक्षा मंत्रालय के एक विभाग, आर्मी आर्डनेन्स कोर में 1955 में इन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी थी तथा अब क्या है, और

(ग) उपरोक्त अनुदेशों को तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के सभी कर्मचारियों के लिए लागू न करने के क्या कारण है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख) गृह मंत्रालय कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 9-11-55-आर० पी० एस०, दिनांक 22-12-1959 तथा 9-4-60-स्थापना (घ), दिनांक 20-4-1961 में दिए गए वरिष्ठता के सिद्धांतों को श्रेणी 1 तथा श्रेणी 2 के अफसरों के लिए रक्षा मंत्रालय की निम्नतर विरचनाओं के लिए जिसमें आर्मी आर्डनेन्स कोर भी शामिल है 11-3-1965 से लागू कर दिया गया है । गृह मंत्रालय के आदेश रक्षा सिविलियनों पर स्वत: ही लागू हो जाते हैं तथा उनके लिए लागू करने का प्रश्न सविस्तार सेना मुख्यालयों तथा सरकार के अन्य मंत्रालयों के साथ विचार कर लिया जाता है । आर्मी आर्डनेन्स कोर के श्रेणी 1 तथा श्रेणी 2 के कर्मचारियों की संख्या को सुनिश्चित किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) ऊपर (क) तथा (ख) मे सदर्भित सिद्धातो को रक्षा मत्रालय के अन्तर्गत निम्नतर विन्यासो के श्रेणी 3 तथा श्रेणी 4 के कर्मचारियो पर (आर्डनेन्स फैक्टरीज संगठन को छोडकर) लागू नही किया जा रहा है, क्योंकि यह भूतपूर्व सैनिको को जो सिविलियन पदो पर पुनर्नियुक्त हुए है तथा रक्षा प्रतिष्ठानो मे अधिशेष तथा अभाव समायोजन योजना के अन्तर्गत वैकल्पिक रोजगार के रूप मे खपाए गए अधिशेष सिविलियन कर्मचारियो पर इसका प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पडता है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों तथा भवन निर्माण प्रयोजनों हेतु इस्पात का आवटन

5327. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान :** क्या **इस्पात और खान** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश मे उद्योगो के लिए लोहे तथा इस्पात की आवश्यकताओ के बारे मे सरकारी तौर पर कोई अध्ययन कराया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो मध्य प्रदेश मे उन व्यक्तियो के नाम क्या है जिनको 1971-72 मे भवन निर्माण हेतु लोहे का आवंटन किया गया तथा प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को कितने कितने लोहे का आवटन किया गया तथा उसका आधार क्या था ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) वर्तमान वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत राज्यवार आवटन नही किये जाते है। मुख्य इस्पात उत्पादको से इस्पात के प्रेषणो का विनियमन इस्पात प्राथमिकता समिति करती है जो इस्पात के अन्त उपयोग उपलब्धि और स्पर्धी मागो को ध्यान मे रखती है । इस बात को देखते हुए राज्यवार आवश्यकताओ का अनुमान नही लगाया जाता है ।

लघु उद्योग एककों को इस्पात की सप्लाई अधिकतया अपने अपने राज्यो के लघु उद्योग निगमो के माध्यम से की जाती है । अपने अपने राज्य के निगम अपने अपने राज्यो मे स्थित एककों की आवश्यकताओ का अनुमान स्वय लगाते है और अपनी समस्त माग सयुक्त सचय समिति को भेज देते है जो माल प्राप्त होता है उसे कारपोरेशन अपने डिपुओं की मार्फत बाट देते है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

Stay by Pakistan Civilians in Pak High Commission Premises in India

5328. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Pakistan civilians are still putting up in the Pak High Commission premises in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for permitting them to stay in India; and

(c) whether these civilians were actually engaged, prior to hostilities, in sabotage work in India and if so, the reasons for not launching prosecution against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH). (a). 12 Pakistani civilians who had entered India illegally from Bangladesh, before December 3, 1971, are continuing to stay in the premises of the former Pakistan High Commission which are now under the charge of the Embassy of Switzerland, New Delhi.

(b) Since these Pakistani nationals had entered India illegally, they cannot be allowed to leave India until they come out of the Mission premises and submit themselves to our jurisdiction.

(c) Government have not received any report to the effect that these Pakistani civilians were engaged in any sabotage work in India.

Selection of Civilian Technical Officers/ Civilian Instructors Signal in Defence Science Services

5329. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Civilian Technical Officers/Civilian Instructors Signal (C.G.Os.) in Defence Science Service had been selected and approved by U.P.S.C. in 1962.

(b) if so, whether the persons who had been selected by the UPSC have been retained by the Defence as Signal Instructors in the Corps of Signals; and

(c) if so, whether these persons who have been retained by Defence have been made permanent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a). Yes, Sir, In 1962 the U.P.S.C. agreed to the absorption of the Civilian Technical Officers/Civilian Gazetted Officers (Instructional) in the Defence Science Service.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Not yet.

कोयले का उत्खनन और इस्पात उद्योगों को इसका वितरण

5330. श्री लालजी भाई :
श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार द्वारा बिहार की कोयला खानों का प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ में लिए जाने के बाद कोयले के उत्पादन, इस्पात कारखानों को इस के वितरण और खान श्रमिकों की मजदूरी के बारे में क्या सुधार किए गए है या करने का विचार है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इफ्तिखार खां) : कोककारी कोयले के संसाधनों के संरक्षण के लिए और धातुकर्मीय उद्योग की बढ़ती हुई अपेक्षाओं की पूर्ति के लिए अपेक्षित वैज्ञानिक विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोककारी कोयला खानों का प्रबंध ग्रहण किया गया था। इस उद्देश्य को देखते हुए, झरिया कोयला क्षेत्र में कोयला खानों को पुनर्गठित और पुनर्निमित करने की आवश्यकता है। इस संबंध

में पौलैंड के विशेषज्ञों को, जिनके शीघ्र ही देश मे आने की सम्भावना है सहायता से साध्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार की जायेगी। राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् उत्पादन और इस्पात संयंत्रों को की जाने वाली आपूर्तियों में सुधार के लिए सतत प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। मजदूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशें कार्यान्वित की गई हैं और प्रत्येक कर्मकार को श्रेणी एक की निम्नतम आस्थगित मजदूरी दी जाती है और निर्वाहव्यय सूची से संबंधित महंगाई भत्ते का अन्तर मजदूरी बोर्ड द्वारा सुझावित दरों पर संदत्त किया जाता है। अनेक संविदा कर्मकारों को नियमित रूप से नियोजित किया गया है।

Benefits to Temporary Workers in G.S.I.

5331. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether contingent workers of Geological Survey of India deployed at various camps throughout the country do not get their monthly salary regularly;

(b) whether they are not entitled to essential benefits such as leave, medical facilities and Provident Fund; and

(c) whether there is lot of irregularity in making services of these workers permanent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a). There is no report from any camp of the Geological Survey of India about irregularity in respect of receipt of monthly wages by the contingent staff excepting a report received from Western Region Office about non-receipt of monthly wages of contingent staff attached to ground water drilling rigs under transfer to the Central Ground Water Board. Payment of wages to these contingent employees is now being arranged by the Western Region Office of the Geological Survey of India on receipt of certified countersigned Muster Roll from the local authorities of the Central Ground Water Board.

(b) The contingent employees of the Geological Survey of India are granted benefit of leave with wages etc., wherever admissible, if accordance with the provisions of the Mines Act and Factories Act.

(c) There is no provision to make the contingent employees of the Geological Survey of India permanent straightway. However, their absorption against regular posts is being made as far as possible according to seniority in service and subject to their suitability otherwise.

राजस्थान के विभिन्न भागों में खनिज सर्वेक्षण

5332. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के विभिन्न जिलो में विभिन्न प्रकार के कितने खनिज कहां-कहा पर स्थित है !

(ख) क्या राजस्थान के विभिन्न जिलों के अन्य पहाडी क्षेत्र मे विभिन्न प्रकार के खनिज पाए जाने की सम्भावना है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार वहा सर्वेक्षण करने का है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय मे रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एलटी 4113/72]

(ख) और (ग) : भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रो को सम्मिलित कर विभिन्न भागों में व्यवस्थित भूवैज्ञानिक मानचित्रण और खनन समन्वेषण पहले से ही कर रहा है। काम के पूरा हो जाने पर ही खनिजों की उपलब्धता का पता लग सकेगा।

Demand and Production of Aluminium Sheets

5333 SHRI M KATHAMUTHU Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether demand for aluminium sheets in the country could not be fulfilled, if so, the facts thereof,

(b) the target for their production during the Fourth Plan period, and

(c) the time likely to be taken to attain self-sufficiency in production of Aluminium sheets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) No separate licence is issued for the production of aluminium sheets alone Licences are issued for rolled products, which include aluminium sheets circles strips and slugs etc The demand for aluminium rolled products is at present estimated at 74 000 tonnes per annum against which the existing capacity is of the order of 77,000 tonnes per annum.

(b) The target for production of rolled products by the end of the Fourth Plan (1973-74) is about 81,000 tonnes p a

(c) Excepting to a marginal extent, the country is self-sufficient in the production of aluminium rolled products

बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए कर्मचारियों के वेतन पर अधिकतम सीमा लगाना

5334. श्री हरि सिंह : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए सभी केन्द्रीय, राज्य, सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की आय की अधिकतम सीमा कम करने के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार कर रही है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Expenditure on Refugees from Bangaldesh and West Pakistan

5335. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the amount spent head wise, for lodging and boarding of the refugees from Bangladesh and West Pakistan, separately?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) The accounting of expenditure has not yet been finalised However, a statement showing estimated expendi-

STATEMENT

Expenditure of Relief to Refugees from Bangladesh.

	Rs./Crores
Basic food Rations, value of other items in cash or kind including daily cash allowance	134·82
Shelter	57·97
Heddings	0·04
Water Supply and sanitation	6·25
Vehicles	7·10
Transport charges (Running expenses)	3 00.
Blankets	3·60
Utensils	1·43
Clothing	4·32
Medicines	7·37
Baby Food, milk powder, CSM/WSB, tinned stuff and other food items	15·00
Operation Life Line (Nutrition scheme)	2·67
Rehabilitation expenses	40·93
Miscellaneous (including administrative expenses)	18·54
	303·04
Outstanding liabilities	20·00
	323·04

Statement of Expenditure on relief Facilities to Pak Nationals who had sought Shelter in India after the hostilities of December 1971

	Rs /Lakhs
Total expenditure incurred so far on povision of relief facilities (Head-wise expenditure figure is not available)	93·00

Visit of Delegation of Royal Thailand Navy to India

5336. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a ten Member delegation of the Royal Thai Navy visited India on the 25th November; and

(b) if so, the purpose of their visit?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The purpose of the visit was to study naval training facilities and defence production facilities in the country with a view to utilise training facilities in India for the Royal Thailand Navy as well as explore the possibilities of procuring some naval spares/stores.

Restrictions on Foreign Business in Thailand

5337. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Thailand have imposed restriction on the foreign business in that country;

(b) the extent to which the Indian business interests have been affected there on account of this order; and

(c) the steps taken to secure protection of the business interests of Indians in Thailand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a). Yes, Sir. The Government of Thailand issued on 24th November 1972 National Executive Council Announcement No. 281 imposing restrictions on foreign business in Thailand.

(b) and (c). It is difficult at this stage to assess precisely the extent to which Indian business interests will be affected, and further clarifications and information about the manner in which the provisions of the decree will be implemented are awaited. The Government of Thailand has stated that the purpose of the Announcement is to maintain the balance of power in national trade as well as economy between Thai nationals and foreigners and also to make business operations by aliens contribute as much benefit to the nation as possible. The measures are not, however, expected to impose undue restrictions on the business interests of Indian nationals. Government are watching the situation to ensure adequate protection of the legitimate business interests of Indians in Thailand.

Expansion of Hindustan Zinc Plant at Udaipur

5338. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Zinc Smelter Unit, Udaipur is likely to be expanded;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be expanded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Zinc Smelter of the Hindustan Zinc Ltd., at Debari (near Udaipur) is being expanded from 18,000 to 36,000 tonnes per annum with facilities for corresponding increase in production of bye-products and matching mining facilities

(b) The Zinc Smelter is being expanded to increase indigenous production of zinc metal and thus reduce dependence on imports.

(c) The expansion is likely to materialise in 1975.

Production of Steel per Head in Foreign Countries and in India

5339. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the steel per head produced by Japan, Russia and America; and

(b) the steel per head produced by public sector Mills and the Tatas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b).

Production per Head per annum in Tonnes	ingot
Japan (1971)	280
USA (1971)	244
Bhilai (1971-72)	76
Durgapur (1971-72)	36
Rourkela (1971-72)	41
TISCO (1971-72)	60

Notes: (1) Information for USSR is not available.

(2) For Japan and USA, ingot production has been divided by the number employed in the Iron and Steel Industry as a whole, including foundry and forge units.

(3) Ingot production plus 25 percent of saleable pig iron has been divided by the number employed in the works for Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela.

(4) For TISCO calculation is based on the production during 1971-72 and the employment figures for 1970-71.

A comparison between Steel Plants in India and abroad in terms of labour productivity is, however, not easy to make because of various differences in respect of equipment and technology, product-mix, capacity utilisation of the production units, state of maintenance of the equipment, extent of work done through out-side agencies, hours of work, leave entitlement absenteeism etc.

Increasing Production at Existing Steel Plants before setting up any new Steel Plants

5340 SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Government do not propose to set-up any more steel mills till such time the production in the existing steel mills rises upto 75 per cent of the installed capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): No, Sir. While it is of paramount importance that the production in the existing steel plants should be increased to optimum levels and every effort is being made to achieve this objective, it is also necessary to increase the installed capacity to meet the rapid growth in the demands for steel.

Appointment of Consultants for three New Steel Plants

5341. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the appointment of consultants for the three new steel plants; and

(b) if so, the decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). For the preparation of the techno-economic feasibility reports on the three new steel plants, Consultants were appointed and they have completed their assignment. The question of award of the further stages of consultancy work is under consideration.

Anti-India Propaganda by Pakistan in U.N.

5342. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has stepped up propaganda offensive against India in the United Nations;

(b) the steps taken by India to counteract the propaganda; and

(c) the reaction of the various members of the United Nations to such propaganda by Pakistan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a)

to (c). Pakistan has been projecting its point of view on issues such as admission of Bangladesh and return of Prisoners of War by way of statements, publicity handouts and intensive lobbying with delegations. At the same time, desirability of peace in the sub-continent and implementation of Simla Agreement have also been emphasised.

The Indian representatives have taken all necessary measures to present the correct picture. The Simla Agreement and efforts being made in search of durable peace have been widely welcomed in the U.N. The general impression among members of the U.N. is that the situation in the sub-continent is improving despite various difficulties.

Study Potential Deposits of Bisanatham Gold Mine at Chittor

5343. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent study of the mine dumps by G S I at Bisanatham Gold mines of Chittor district Andhra Pradesh has indicated that it is worth-while to reopen the mine since the ore is fairly rich in Scheelite (Tungsten ore); and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The survey carried by the Geological Survey of India during 1965-67 has indicated the presence of about 157 tonnes of Scheelite in the mine dumps and waste rocks around Bisanatham mine. As the quantity is too small, it can be obtained only as a byproduct during mining of gold. At prevent there is no intention to open the defunct Bisanatham mines. If and when gold mining is re-opened at Bisanatham, attention will be given to the recovery of Scheelite as a byproduct.

Programme for Exploitation of Reserves for Production of Asbestos in Cuddapah District of Andhra Pradesh

5433 SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether asbestos produced in the Cuddapah District in Andhra Pradesh is of best quality available in the country; and

(b) the estimated reserves, the progress in the exploitation, the present programme for full exploitation of the above mineral?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Good quality of chrysotile asbestos is found in Pulivendra taluk of Cuddapah district, Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Total reserves of chrysotile estimated till the end of 1971 in Pulivendla belt are placed at 26,977 tonnes. This area is being exploited both by public and private sectors

Exploitation of Flux-Grade Lime-stone Reserves at Kamalapuram, Yerraguntha and Bhogasamudram areas of Cuddapah District

5345 SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether, in view of establishing a Steel Plant at Hospet, the Government are contemplating to take steps to prospect and exploit the reserves of flux-grade lime-stone at Kamalapuram, Verragunthe and Bhogasamudram areas of Cuddapah District in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): It is proposed to meet the requirements of flux grade lime-stone for the Vijayanagar steel plant from the deposits near Bagalkot in Bijapur district of Mysore State. Other alternative sources will also be considered

depending on availability, quality and prices. For this, necessary investigations will be taken up.

Exploration of occurrences of Corundum in Anantapur by G.S.I.

5346 SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether the Geological Survey of India is contemplating to explore the occurrences of Corundum in Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): Corundum occurrences have already been investigated by Geological Survey of India in 1954-55 during the course of systematic mapping carried out in parts of Kalyandrug Taluk, Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh. As a result of this investigation, scattered occurrences of Corundum were noted as small crystals in the gravel soil in a Zone 3 to 6 K.M. wide extending from Siddaramapuram in the north to Timmapuram in the South.

Allotment of Steel to States in 1972-73.

5347. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the quota of steel sanctioned to different States, State-wise during 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): The system of allocation of "quotas" was given up when the Steel Distribution policy was revised in May, 1970. All despatches from the main producers are now regulated in accordance with the priority allocations decided every quarter by the Steel Priority Committee after taking into account the end use for which steel is required, the availability and competing demands.

However a statement showing despatches of finished steel to various States during 1972-73 (April-June '72) by the main Steel Plants is attached.

Statement

Despatches of Finished Steel to various States during 1972-73 by the Main Steel Plant

TOTAL (In '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of States	1972-73*
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	28·4
2	Assam	7·5
3	Bihar	63·1
4	Delhi	23·5
5	Goa	1·1
6	Gujarat	23·0
7	Haryana	20·0
8	Himachal Pradesh	1·1
9	Jammu and Kashmir	3·1
10	Kerala	8·1
11	Madhya Pradesh	27·6
12	Maharashtra	82·1
13	Manipur	1·5
14	Mysore	11·1
15	Nagaland	2·3
16	NEFA	..
17	Orissa	17·1
18	Pondicherry	0·3
19	Punjab	36·4
20	Rajasthan	16·8
21	Tamil Nadu	31·4
22	Tripura	0 1
23	Uttar Pradesh	47·8
24	West Bengal	72·3
	TOTAL	525·7

*Figures relate to the period April to June, 1972.

Training of Technical Officers and men of Indian Air Force in Radar and Air-Guided Weapons

5348. SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to train technical officers and men of the Indian Air Force in Radar and Air-Guided Weapons; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All technical officers of the Electronics Branch in the IAF are trained in Radar Technology during the basic training. In addition, selected officers are given specialised training in Guided Weapons Technology. Airmen of the Signals trade are also taught Radar and Guided Weapons Technology.

House Rent for E.P.F.O. Employees

5349. SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of Finance Ministry on the Employees Provident Fund Organisation have opposed the unanimous decisions of the Employees Provident Fund Board in respect of the increase in the House Rent Allowance to Employees Provident Fund employees;

(b) whether Government have given instructions to its representatives on various Public Sector organisations to follow a uniform pattern of House Rent Allowance to be paid to employees of Public sector organisation having their offices in cities, and

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination in house rent in respect of employees of the Provident Fund Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Additional House Rent Allowance at 5 per cent over and above the existing rates at all places, where such allowance is admissible to the Central Government employees in the corresponding categories under the existing rules, has been allowed to the employees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation with effect from 1st June, 1972 with the approval of the Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise as Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is not a Public Sector Organisation as referred to in the question.

Low Output of Mica Mines due to Dwindling Mica Reserves

5350. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the output of mica mines is gradually dropping after all time peak output of 31,942 tonnes of crude mica in 1968;

(b) whether the reserves of mica are dwindling after being exploited until 1958 and onward;

(c) whether efforts are being made to explore for mica in the adjoining area or some other parts of the country as per Geological Survey;

(d) whether India's mica export after having held a virtual monopoly of world market for a century is gradually falling; and

(e) if reply to (b) and (c) above be in the negative, the main reasons for drop in output and falling in export volume?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (e). India has held a monopoly in the production and supply of mica in the international market for several decades now and still continues to hold a commanding position though, due to several scientific developments, there has been some displacement in the use of mica, as a result the world demand of mica on the whole has fallen down considerably.

There has been some depletion of the reserves of mica due to continued exploitation, but constant efforts are being made by the Geological Survey of India to study occurrences in the principal mica belts of the country, namely, in Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and also in certain other parts of the country.

In spite of certain fall in the demand for mica in the international market, India has been able to maintain its premier positions as a mica exporter. The main reasons for the fall in the demand for mica are the advent of synthetic substitutes, etc.

Government of India has taken/is taking a series of measures to maintain and improve the position of Indian mica in the export market by giving several concessions in export duty etc.

Demanding Appointment of Third Wage Board and Conversion of P.T.I. into Public Sector Corporation by National Council of I.F.W.J.

5351. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the resolutions passed by the National Council of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists in August last at Cochin demanding the appointment of Third Wage Board and the conversion of the P.T.I. into a Public Sector Corporation; and

(b) if so, Governments reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The demand for constituting a Third Wage Board for working journalists will have to be viewed in the light of the observations of the National Commission on Labour and of the workers and employees on the general question of wage boards. As regards the demand for the conversion of the existing news agencies, the ownership pattern is under examination.

Expansion of Bhadravati Steel Plant

5352. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhadravati Steel Plant has a Rs. 120 crore expansion plan for the Fifth Plan;

(b) whether expansion costs less than construction and would show results sooner; and

(c) whether the expansion includes production of wagon-axle, wire ropes and expansion of oxygen plant etc., and if so, reasons as to why clearance is being delayed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is generally the case and would depend on the infrastructure facilities available.

(c) The details of the scheme are yet to be finalised by the Plant and the scheme as such is still to be submitted to Government for approval. There is, therefore, no question of delay in clearance.

Confirmation of Staff in E.P.F.O.

5353. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Staff members having 5 to 10 years of service in the E.P.F. Organisation have not been confirmed as yet;

(b) whether the authorities have dismissed some persons straightway since they were not confirmed; and

(c) if so, the number of such cases and the steps Government propose to take to prevent the authorities from wrongful actions?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The Provident Fund authorities have reported that the requisite information is being collected and laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) The Provident Fund authorities have reported that there has been no such case.

(c) Does not arise.

आल इंडिया एम्प्लाइज एसोसिएशन द्वारा ज्ञापन

5354. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आल इंडिया रिजर्व बैंक एम्प्लाइज एसोसिएशन ने उनको 15 नवम्बर 1971 को और बोनस रिव्यू कमेटी के अध्यक्ष को 10 अगस्त, 1972 को ज्ञापन दिए थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त दोनो ज्ञापनों की मुख्य बातें क्या है ; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और उन्हे स्वीकार न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) जी नही ।

(ख) ऐसा अभिवेदन किया गया है कि रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया के कर्मचारियों को जिन्हे बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम, 1965 की परिधि से बाहर रखा गया है, अधिनियम मे उपयुक्त संशोधन द्वारा उसके अन्तर्गत लाया जाना चाहिए ।

(ग) रिजर्व बैंक की, जो कि देश का केन्द्रीय बैंक है, आय और उसका व्यय जिन तथ्यों और नीतियों द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता है, वे वाणिज्यिक बैंको मे प्रचलित तथ्यो और नीतियों से बहुत भिन्न है । अत : अन्य कारणो में, इस कारण भी रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया के कर्मचारी इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नही आते ।

Staff Union in Central Office of E.P.F.O.

5355. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI**: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a handful of staff members working in the Central Office of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation have been given recognition by the Central Commissioner ignoring a large number of employees who have already got a registered union and represent 90 per cent of staff members;

(b) whether the Association has reduced its strength less than 10 per cent of the total staff memebrs; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not giving recognition to such Association?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K. KHADILKAR): The Employees Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) to (c). Some members of the staff in the Central Office of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation formed an Association of Employees in March 1972 and sought recognition in accordance with the principles of recognition then applicable. This Association was found to satisfy the eligibility criteria for recognition and was accordingly recognised by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner. The principles of recognition have undergone certain changes since then. The revised principles of recognition as finally approved have been circulated amongst this recognised Association and other unrecognised Federations/Unions. This recognised Association has been asked to furnish further details to consider the question of their continuing as a recognised Association under the revised principles. The revised principles do not rule out the grant of recognition to more than one Association of employees subject to fulfilment of the conditions as specified therein. In view of this, the question of ignoring large number of employees by granting recognition to this Association does not arise.

Payments of House Rent in E.P.F.O. in Maharashtra and Orissa

5356. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Trustees recommended 10 per cent House Rent Allowance in respect of Maharashtra Regional Office Staff Members and 5 per cent for all employees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation;

(b) whether Orissa Regional Office Staff Members have not been made the payment of 5 per cent Hous Rent Allowance and Maharashtra Staff Members have only been paid 5 per cent; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The Employees Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). All the employees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation are treated at par with Central Government employees in the matter of pay, allowances and other conditions of service. In view of this, the recommendation of the Board regarding enhancement of House Rent Allowance at 10 per cent in respect of Maharashtra Regional Office and 5 per cent at all places other than Bombay had not been agreed to by the Government pending receipt of the report of the Third Pay Commission However, keeping in view the increase in House Rent in cities where the offices of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation are located, the Government subsequently decided that all employees of the Organisation may be allowed an increase in House Rent Allowance by 5 per cent of pay over and above the existing levels at all places where the House Rent Allowance is admissible to the Central Government employees under the Central Government rules with effect from 1-6-1972. Accordingly 5 per cent additional House Rent Allowance had been paid to the employees of the Organisation in Maharashtra region. As regards, Orissa region since Bhubaneswar was not categorized under any class of cities at the time of issue of the Government's orders and no House Rent Allowance was admissible at that place, the employees of the Regional Office, Orissa were not allowed to draw additional 5 per cent House Rent Allowance. As Bhubaneswar city has since been upgraded as Class 'C' city with effect from 1-8-1972, the question of payment of House Rent Allowance for the employees of the Organisation in Orissa region is under consideration of the Government

हातिया प्रोजेक्टज कर्मचारी संघ के महासचिव द्वारा ज्ञापन

5357. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत 13 सितम्बर को "इंटक" से संबंद्ध हातिया प्रोजेक्ट्ज कर्मचारी संघ के महासचिव द्वारा उन्हें तथा प्रधान मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका सारांश क्या क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या करने का विचार है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

India's Support to People of Angola and Mozambique in U.N.

5358. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India raised voice and extended superannuation for the liberation struggle of the people of Angola, Mozambique and other territories against the presence of the Colonial Government of Portugal; and

(b) if so, the reaction of U.N. thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH). (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has consistently opposed the colonial policies of Portugal and has extended full support to the people of these territories in their legitimate struggle for freedom and independence. The Indian representatives have reiterated this position in the course of discussions in the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council this year also.

India continues to play a leading role in bringing to bear pressure on Portugal in every possible way at the United Nations. India is also in close touch with African countries on this question.

(b) The United Nations has many a time condemned the refusal of the Government of Portugal to grant self-determination in its colonial territories. Recently the United Nations General Assembly adopted a Resolution which once again condemened the persistent refusal of the Government of Portugal to implement earlier UN Resolution calling for its withdrawal from its colonies and demanded the immediate cessation by Potugal of its colonial wars nad all acts of oppression against the people of Angola, Mozambique etc. The Resolution also appealed to all Governments and other organizations to render all moral and material assistance necessary for the people of the Portuguese colonies to continue their struggle for the achievement of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

Survey by G.S.I. for iron ore deposits in Calicut district region

5359. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has conducted a survey in "Poupara" near 'Peru Vayal' in Calicut district to find out whether the iron ore deposits are there;

(b) if so, the results of the investigation held; and

(c) the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Accidents in Factories

5360. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of accidents in factories, State-wise, in 1971 and 1972; and

(b) the names of the State which tops the list and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Construction of Accommodation for Civilian Defence Employees of Delhi Cantonment and Shakurbasti

5361. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry undertook the responsibility to construct accommodation for the Civilian Defence employees of Delhi Cantonment and Shakurbasti and

inspite of repeated representations no progress has so far been made in this respect and the employees are still without any accommodation;

(b) if so, how many quarters have been built by his Ministry for the civilian employees during the last 15 years and a detailed statement of the same may be placed on the table of the House; and

(c) what steps have taken to remove the discrimination between the Civilian Defence employees and other Central Government employees' of Delhi in the matter of allotment of accommodation from Estate Office?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b). Provision of Government accommodation to civilian employees in Defence Establishments is not a condition of their service Even so, by way of a facility, Government decided to provide accommodation to Defence civilians at 10 difficult stations to the extent of 15 per cent of their authorised strength, in phases, depending on the availability of funds Delhi Cantt is one of these 10 stations, but Shakurbasti is not. Information on quarters so far built is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No steps are required to be taken in this regard as there is no discrimination between the Civilian Defence employees and other Central Government employees in the matter of allotment of accommodation from Estate Office, provided they are entitled to it; employees of offices located in Delhi Cantonment and Shakurbasti are, however, not entitled to such accommodation, since their offices are located outside the jurisdiction administered by the Estate Office.

Bringing Canteens Employees of Defence Establishments at par with Government Employees

5362. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken to treat the canteen employees of the various Defence establishments at par with Government employees; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). It is not possible to put the canteen employees; at par with Government servants However, the question of granting them some concessions or allowances is under the active consideration of Government.

Increase in casual leave of Industrial Employees of Defence

5363. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Casual Leave of the workshop staff of the Railway Department has been increased from 7 to 12 in a year with effect frm the 1st September, 1971 as a result of the decision of the Arbitration Board under the Scheme of Joint Consultative and Compulsory Arbitration; and

(b) if so, whether the same benefits have not yet been extended to the industrial employees of the Defence Departments?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The workshop staff on the Indian Railways have since been made entitled to 12 days' casual leave in a year. The industrial employees of the Defence Department continue to be entitled to 7 days' casual leave in a year under the "Civilians in Defence Services (Industrial Employees) Leave Rules, 1954."

Implementation of Recommendations of Second Pay Commission

5364. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has not yet implemented the recommendations of the

2nd Pay Commission contained at page 425 of this Report in connection with the earned leave of the workshop staff (industrial employees) and no progress has so far been made; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to implement these recommendations from the back and extend its benefits to the industrial employees of the Defence Department?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Second Pay Commission regarding leave entitlement of industrial workers in Defence Establishments, except the recommendation relating to 'earned leave', have been implemented. The recommendation regarding earned leave involved slight deliberalisation in a few cases. This question was later discussed in the National Council of J.C.M. It was felt that since the question of leave, in all its aspects, was already under the consideration of the Third Pay Commission, any basic changes in the existing conditions of service pertaining to leave could appropriately be considered by that Commission. As an interim measure pending the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission and in pursuance of an agreement reached in the National Council, certain orders were issued by the Ministry of Finance. After careful consideration, these orders have been made applicable to the industrial employees of the Defence Establishments with effect from 1st January, 1973. According to these orders, the maximum limit to which earned leave can be accumulated has been raised from 30 days to 60 days; and such leave may be availed of upto 30 daws at a time.

Shortage of Raw Material for Producing Tin Plates

5365. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of raw-material for tin-plate in the country and the factories are threatened to be closed down; and

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the steps taken by Government to provide to the factories raw material for manufacturing tin-plate in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). No representation has been received in the Ministry from any Tin-plate producer that his factory is threatened with closure due to shortage of raw material.

T.B. Victims Among Army Cooks

5366. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Army Cooks are the victims of T.B.; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). A survey was carried out covering JCOs and Combatants, including the miscellaneous categories such as Cooks, to investigate and determine the rate of prevalence of Tuberculosis among them. The results were as under:—

Junior Commissioned Officers	.. 3.60 per 1,000
Other Ranks	.. 3.31 per 1,000
Miscellaneous categories of Combatants such as Cooks, Sweepers, Washermen, etc.	.. 3.97 per 1,000

Analysis of these results has led to the conclusion that the percentage of incidence of this disease among the category of miscellaneous categories of Combatants which

include cooks is not abnormal as it did not show a statistically significant difference. No special steps for prevention of this disease amongst the army Cooks are, therefore, considered necessary. If, during the routine monthly medical check-up, an army Cook is suspected to be suffering from this disease, he ceases to be employed on cooking duties; his case is fully medically investigated and he is given either "outdoor-patient" treatment or hospitalised, as necessary.

Naming of Disputed Area in Jammu and Kashmir as Thako Chok

5367. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the joint statement issued in Lahore (Pakistan) at the conclusion of the bilateral talks between the Chiefs of Army Staff of India and Pakistan in connection with the dispute of the delineation of line of control in Jammu and Kashmir, the disputed piece of land has been referred to as 'Thako Chok',

(b) the original name of the piece of land;

(c) whether the Indian Chief has not accepted the name "Thako Chok" which the Pakistan side has been referring and which appears to be correct; and

(d) the latest developments with regard to the settlement of the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The disputed area is referred to as 'Thako Chak' in the joint statement.

(b) The original name as mentioned in revenue records is 'ठको चक' (Thako Chak)

(c) The Pakistan side initially called the place Tahkho Chak; but in the joint statement the place was referred to as 'Thako Chak.

(d) The area has already been vacated by Pakistani troops.

Delay in Appointments to Indian Missions Abroad

5368. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in appointments of Diplomats, Heads of Missions and Ambassadors to various countries where the vacancies exist;

(b) the number and places of vacancies awaiting Government's decision for appointments; and

(c) the time by which the task of such appointments is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) There is no deliberate delay in the appointments of our Heads of Missions, Ambassadors and other senior ranking diplomats to various countries. After appointment the officer needs to take leave or to have briefings and consultations and complete formalities. All this takes time.

(b) and (c). The following vacancies exist in our Missions abroad, where appointments have not been made;

1. London (United Kingdom) —High Commissioner
2. Phnom Penh (Cambodia)—Ambassador
3. Muscat (Oman) —Ambassador
4. Peking (China) —Ambassador

In filling the above vacancies the Foreign Minister and Prime Minister have to exercise their discretion. The matter is under Government's consideration.

गैर-सरकारी उद्योगों में मजदूरों के बारे में स्थायी नियम

5369. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रत्येक गैर-सरकारी उद्योग काम चलाने के लिए अपने मजदूरों के लिए अलग-अलग स्थायी नियम बनाता है ;

(ख) क्या इन नियमो को मजदूरो पर लागू करने से पूर्व संबंधित राज्यो के श्रम विभागो द्वारा इनकी जाच की जाती है तथा इनका अनुमोदन किया जाता है और यदि नही, तो इसके क्या कारण है ,

(ग) क्या ये गैर-सरकारी उद्योग अपने नियमो मे किए गए परिवर्तनो के बारे मे अपने-अपने राज्यो के श्रम विभागो को सूचित करते हैं , और

(घ) क्या सबंधित राज्यो के श्रम विभाग के पूर्व अनुमोदन क बिना ऐसे नियमो से कोई परिवर्तन नही किया जा सकता ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) और (ख) औद्योगिक नियोजन (स्थायी आदेश) अधिनियम, 1946 के अनुसार औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानो के नियोजको के लिए उचित सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त किए गए प्रमाणक अधिकारियो द्वारा स्थायी आदेशो को प्रमाणित कराना अपेक्षित है। अधिनियम उचित सरकार द्वारा आदेश स्थायी आदेश तैयार करने और उन परिस्थितियों की भी व्यवस्था करता है जिनमे उन प्रतिष्ठानो मे जहा प्रमाणित स्थायी आदेश नही है, आदर्श स्थायी आदेश लागू होगे ।

(ग) और (घ) अधिनियम प्रमाणित स्थायी आदेशो से सुधार हेतु अपनायी जाने वाली पद्धति निर्धारित करता है । इस पद्धति के अनुसार, सुधारो को प्रमाणक अधिकारी द्वारा प्रमाणित किया जाता है । नियोजक उनमें एक पक्षीय रूप से सुधार नही कर सकता । प्रमाणित स्थायी आदेशो मे नियोजको और श्रमिको के बीच समझौते द्वारा भी सुधार किया जा सकता है ।

गाडोलिया लुहारो को इस्पात की सप्लाई

5370. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या इस्पात और खान मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या देश मे आज भी गाडोलिया लूहार लाखो की सख्या मे है ,

(ख) क्या वे परम्परा से अपने हाथो से लोहे की बनी वस्तुओ की मरम्मत करने है तथा दैनिक जीवन के उपयोग मे आने वाली लोहे की छोटी मोटी वस्तुए बनाते है ,

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन घरेलू उद्योग धधो को जीवित रखने के लिए तथा गाडोलिया लहारो की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिए उन्हे इस्पात सप्लाई करने की कोई व्यवस्था की है , यदि नही, तो इसके क्या कारण है , और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उन्हे किस आधार पर कितना इस्पात सप्लाई किया जाता है ?

इस्पात और खान मत्रालय मे राज्य मत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (घ) सम्प्रदाय क्रम मे न तो आबटन किए जाते है और न आकडे ही रखे जाते हैं फिर भी यह बता दिया जाये कि लघु उद्योग एककी को सप्लाई अपने-अपन लघु उद्योग निगमो के माध्यम से की जाती है और प्रत्येक लघु उद्योग एकक को कारपोरेशन से सम्पर्क स्थापित करना पडता है । सम्बन्धित उद्योग निदेशक की सिफारिश पर मुख्य उत्पादको के स्टाकयार्डों से भी लघु उद्योग एककों को थोडी मात्रा मे साल सप्लाई किया जाता है ।

शौर्य पुरस्कारों तथा पुरस्कार समारोहों पर व्यय की गई राशि

5371. **श्री भलेचन्द डागा** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष शौर्य पुरस्कारो तथा परस्कार सम रोहो के आयोजन पर कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की गई और क्या ऐसे समारोहो के लिए प्रतिवर्ष कोई धनराशि निर्धारित की जाती है और यदि हा, तो तत्सबधी ब्यौरा क्या है , और

(ख) गत वर्ष शौर्य पुरस्कार वितरण के लिए कितने समारोह आयोजित किए गए तथा किन-किन स्थानो पर और उन पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय हुई और कितने लोगो को किन-किस प्रकार के शौर्य पुरस्कार दिए गए ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) तथा (ख). परम वीर चक्र तथा अशोक चक्र को हर वर्ष 26 जनवरी को राष्ट्रपति गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड प्रारम्भ होने से पूर्व प्रदान करते है । 1971 मे राजपथ पर एक अलकरण समारोह आयोजित किया गया था, जिसमे राष्ट्रपति ने एक अशोक चक्र प्रदान किया था । महावीर चक्र, कीर्ति चक्र वीर चक्र तथा शौर्य चक्र जो वीरता के लिए प्रदान किए जाते हैं तथा परम विशिष्ट सेवा मैडल तथा अति विशिष्ट सेवा मैडल विशिष्ट उत्कृष्ट सेवा के लिए प्रदान किया जाता है, उन्हें राष्ट्रपति भवन मे अलकरण समारोहों मे राष्ट्रपति प्रदान करते हैं । 1971 में 6 अक्तूबर, 1971 को एक अलकरण समारोह राष्ट्रपति भवन मे आयोजित किया गया था जहा 14 परम विशिष्ट सेवा मैडल, 6 कीर्ति चक्र, 35 अति विशिष्ट सेवा मैडल तथा 11 शौर्य चक्र प्रदान किए गए थे । पदक प्राप्त कर्ताओ को अलकरण समारोह के उपरान्त राष्ट्रपति भवन मे जलपान कराया गया था । उन्हे रक्षा मत्री के द्वारा भी स्वागत के लिए आमत्रित किया गया था । पदक प्राप्त कर्ताओ को दिए गए जलपान पर लगभग 550 रुपए व्यय हुए थे ।

सेना मैडल-नौ सेना मैडल वायु सेना मैडल जिसे असाधारण कर्तव्य-परायणता या साहस के लिए जिन्हे सम्बन्धित सेवा में विशेष महत्वपूण कार्य के लिए प्रदान किया जाता है तथा विशिष्ट सेवा मैडल उत्कृष्ट सेवा के लिए विभिन्न स्थानो मे आयोजित सम्बन्धित सेवा-ध्यक्षो के द्वारा प्रदान किया जाता है। 1971 मे इन पदको को प्रदान करने के लिए निम्न-लिखित अलकरण समारोह आयोजित किए गए थे —

पदक का नाम	अलकरण समारोहो की सख्या	प्रदान किए गए पदको की सख्या	स्थान जहा आयोजित किया गया
सेना मैडल	1	26	दिल्ली छावनी
विशिष्ट सेवा मैडल		18	
नौ-सेना मैडल तथा		10	बम्बई
विशिष्ट सेवा मैडल	1	27	
वायु सेना मैडल तथा		44	पालम बमरौली, विशाखा
विशिष्ट सेवा मैडल	5	29	नागपुर, जम्मू
		154	

चीफ आफ आर्मी स्टाफ के द्वारा सेना मैडल तथा विशिष्ट सेवा मैडल को प्रदान करने के लिए 2,500 रुपए प्रति वर्ष, चीफ आफ नेवल स्टाफ के द्वारा नौ सेना मैडल तथा विशिष्ट सेवा मैडल प्रदान करने के लिए 1,000 रुपए प्रति वर्ष तथा चीफ आफ एयर स्टाफ के द्वारा वायु सेना मैडल तथा विशिष्ट सेवा मैडल प्रदान करने के लिए 1,500 रुपए प्रति वर्ष, फर्नीचर, भाडे के लिए, मंच को सुसज्जित करने के लिए, पदक प्राप्त कर्ताओ तथा अतिथियो---आमन्त्रितो इत्यादि पर व्यय करने के लिए निर्धारित किए गए है।

सेना---नौ सेना---वायु सेना मैडलो तथा विशिष्ट सेवा मैडलो को प्रदान करने के लिए विभिन्न अलकरण समारोहो और अन्य समारोहो पर यात्रा भत्ता, दैनिक भत्ता इत्यादि पर किए गए व्यय की सूचना को एकत्रित किया जा रहा है तथा यथा सम्भव शीघ्र सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

सरकार द्वारा जीपो का बेचा जाना

5372. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ऐसी जीपो को जिन्हे वह उपयोगी नही समझती, बेच देती है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस प्रकार किस किस्म की जीपे बेची गई हैं और ऐसा किसकी सलाह पर किया गया ;

(ग) क्या ऐसी जीपे ससद् सदस्यो तथा विधान सभाओ के सदस्यो को उचित मूल्यो पर अलाट की जाती है ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, उन को अलाट करने की क्या कसौटी है और इन को किस ढग से बेचा जाता है ?

पूर्ति मत्री (श्री डी० का० चव्हाण) : (क) जो जीपे, विभिन्न सरकारी विभागो की आवश्यकताओ के अलावा फालतू होती है, उनके निपटान का प्रबध करने के लिए पूर्ति और निपटान महानिदेशालय (डी०जी० एस० एड डी०), नई दिल्ली से कह दिया जाता है।

(ख) पूर्ति और निपटान महानिदेशालय, इन जीपो का निपटान, जिनके बारे मे उनसे कहा जाता है, या तो अप्राप्त मागकर्ताओ को देकर अथवा टेडर/नीलामी के द्वारा बेचकर करता है। सामान्यतया निम्नलिखित किस्म की जीपे निपटान के लिए प्राप्त होती है —

(1) कार 5 हडरवेट 4 × 4 विल्ली,

(2) कार 5 हडरवेट 4 × 4 निसान पेट्रोल —60(जोगा), और

(3) कार 5 हडरवेट 4 × 4 फोर्ड जी पी दब्ल्.

(ग) जी हा, रक्षा मत्रालय के द्वारा।

(घ) ससद सदस्यो को ये आवटन रक्षा-मत्रालय के परिपत्र सख्या 13(30)/68/4635/2/डी (ओ–2) दिनाक 14–6–1971 के अधीन उन्हें परिचालित की गई शर्तों पर किया जाता है। इसी प्रकार विधान-सभाओ के सदस्यो के लिए आवटन भी इन्हीं शर्तों के अधीन किय जाता है।

Disapproval of Comptroller and Auditor General to Purchase of a Defective Locomotive by Rourkella Steel Plant Authorities

5373. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI DALIP SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the reaction of Government to the criticism of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and his disapproval of the act of Rourkela Steel Plant authorities of buying defective Locomotive from abroad and thus causing considerable loss to the Public Exchequer; and

(b) the measures Government have taken against the plant authorities responsible for the loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The observations of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India with regard to the purchase of defective Locomotives by the Rourkela Steel Plant have been noted.

These observations are being brought to the notice of M/s. Hindustan Steel Limited, Ranchi for necessary action.

Steps for Optimum Production at Public Sector Steel Plants

5374. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual rated capacity of the public sector Steel Plants for production of steel at present and the total annual production achieved;

(b) the reasons for net-utilising the optimum production capacity of each steel plant; and

(c) the action which Government have taken or propose to take to utilise the optimum production capacity of public sector steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The annual rated capacity of the three public sector steel plants under Hindustan Steel Limited in terms of ingot steel and actual production in 1971-72 and during the period, April—November, 1972, are indicated below:—

(In '000 tonnes)

Plant	Rated capacity	Actual production in 1971-72	Actual production during April—November, 1972
1	2	3	4
Bhilai Steel Plant	2,500	1,953	1,334
Durgapur Steel Plant	1,600	700	460
Rourkela Steel Plant	1,800	823	747

(b) Although the aggregate production of ingot steel from the three steel plants during the period April—November, 1972. exceeded the production in the corresponding period last year by 4,28,000 tonnes, a number of factors continue to affect the build-up of higher levels of production in these plants. Shortage of coke oven gas resulting from the unsatisfactory working of the coke oven batteries is still a constraint on production, though there has been a gradual improvement in this regard, particularly at Bhilai. The production at Rourkela Steel Plant has been affected by the restrictions and failures in the supply of power. Adverse industrial relations continue to be the principal constraint in the Durgapur Steel Plant. D V.C. power restrictions, gas shortage and equipment troubles are the other main reasons for lower production in this plant.

(c) The management of the Company is making all possible efforts, within the limitations imposed by the industrial relations situation, particularly at Durgapur Steel Plant, to step up the tempo of production further. These include specialised repairs of Coke Ovens, use of alternative fuels to supplement gas availability, oil firing in certain furnaces to augment fuel resources, improved maintenance comes at better equipment availability, speeding up of capital programmes required to correct existing imbalance in production facilities and planned procurement of spares, refractories and other essential materials. Recently, a three-tier join consultative machinery has been set up at Durgapur for speedy settlement of industrial disputes and grievances and to enlist the cooperation of the workers in maximising production. A new rewards scheme has been introduced in the Rourkela Steel Plant to provide an additional incentive for increasing production progressively. The Government also keep constant watch on the performance of the steel plants through periodical Task Force Meetings and reviews and render all the assistance that is required.

Progress regarding completion of different Units of Bokaro Steel Plant

5375. SHRI R P. UI AGANAMBI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in completing the civil engineering works at the Bokaro Steel Project in respect of Blast Furnaces, Coke Oven and By-product Plant, Sintering Plant, Steel Melting Shop, Hot and Cold Rolling Mills and the Refractory Materials Plant, and

(b) whether the progress is being made according to the time schedule drawn for the completion of these items of Bokaro Project, and if not, the causes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). A statement is attached showing the progress made in civil engineering work in these zones of the First Stage of the Bokaro Steel Plant up to the end of November, 1972. The civil engineering work in the Blast Furnace, Coke Oven and Sintering Plant Zones has been nearly completed. There has been some shortfall in the work in the Steel Melting shop, Refractory Materials Plant and Rolling Mill Zones as compared to the time schedule. This has been largely due to failure on the part of Contractors and the large volume of rock excavation.

Statement

Progress of Civil Engineering work in maior Zones of Stage I (1·7 Million Tonnes) of Bokaro Steel Plants

Zone	Total Estimated quantity	Total Work Done
1	2	3
1. *Blast Furnace*		
Excavation	14,00,000 cu. meters	14,48,825 cu. meters
Concrete & RCC	2,27,000 „	2,22,989 „
Underground communications	32,021 meters	31,040 meters
2. *Coke Oven and By-product Plant*		
Excavation	7,50,000 cu. meters	7,81,510 cu. meters
Concrete & RCC	1,44,524 „	1,53,054 „
Underground communications	29,000 meters	29,582 meters
3. *Sintering Plant*		
Excavation	5,34,000 cu. meters	6,11,848 cu. meters
Concrete & RCC	1,08,500 „	1,11,471 „
Underground communications	14,600 meters	15,460 meters
4. *Steel Melting Shop*		
Excavation	13,00,000 cu. meters	12,88,200 cu. meters
Concrete & RCC	1,37,000 „	1,43,177 „
Underground communications	41,671 meters	36,400 meters
5. *Refractory Materials Plant*		
Excavation	6,50,000 cu. meters	6,20,030 cu. meters
Concrete & RCC	1,13,000 „	1,17,402 „
Underground communications	23,425 meters	17,853 meters
6. *Hot Rolling Mill*		
Excavation	18,70,380 cu. meters	18,37,531 cu. meters
Concrete & RCC	3,82,615 „	3,51,483 „
Underground Communications	37,000 meters	23,400 meters
7. *Cold Rolling Mill*		
Excavation	19,30,000 cu. meters	18,41,416 cu. meters
Concrete & RCC	4,80,146 „	3,70,046 „
Underground Communications	21,763 meters	21,089 meters

Appointment of Secretary of Ministry of Steel & Mines as Secretary of Mines and Heavy Engineering

5376. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Secretary of the Ministry of Steel and Mines has been appointed as the Secretary of Mines and Heavy Engineering; and

(b) whether he will continue to hold the charge of the Department of Steel, also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). There are two Secretaries in the Ministry. Shri Wadud Khan is dealing with work as Secretary broadly relating to the subjects that will fall within the ambit of the Holding Company including iron ore, coking coal and manganese. The rest of the work is dealt with by Shri H. C. Sarin including Steel distribution etc. He is for the present also looking after Bokaro.

Supply of Blankets to Army Personnel.

5377. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the Indo-Pak war in December 1971, the two concerns *viz.*, Arthur Import-Export Company Bombay and Shri Krishna Woollen Mills, Bombay were given orders to supply 1.5 lakh blankets;

(b) if so, whether Government have received the following allegations, namely (i) instead of using imported raw materials, namely shoddy rags for the supply of defence blankets, these firms imported terelene shirts, polyester fibre and sold them to the various parties in Bombay and Calcutta at 500 to 600 per cent premium; (ii) they purchase blankets from the open markets; (iii) these blankets did not conform to defence specifications; (iv) within a week the blankets gave way and many soldiers were attacked with Pneumonia;

(c) if so, whether Government have enquired into these allegations; and

(d) if so, a detailed statement on the same?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Orders were placed by the DGS&D on these two firms during 1971 as per details given below:—

	Name of the firm	Qty.
1. TWL5/541 dt. 8-1-71	Aurthur Import] Export Co.	50,000 Nos. @ Rs. 33·30 increased to 62,500 Nos on 26-3-72.
2. TWL5/664 dt. 9-11-71	Shree Krishna Woollen Mills, Bombay.	50,000 Nos. increased to 1,00,000 Nos.@Rs. 37/
3 TWL5/691 dt. 27-11-71	Shree Krishna Woollen Mills Bombay.	13, 000 Nos. @Rs. 360/-

(b) to (d). Some of these allegations against the supplier firms are already under investigation of the C.B.I. The other allegations which have been mentioned above in this question are also being referred to them.

Indians Working at Headquarters of International Control Commissioner for Indo-China

5378. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the strength of Indians working at Headquarters of International Control Commission for Indo-China?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The total number of Indians working in the Headquarters of ICSC in Vietnam is 10.

The total number of Indians in the Headquarters of ICSC in Laos is 26.

Total number in all Indo-China would thus be 36.

Survey by G.S.I. for Copper and Iron Deposits in Bhilwara, Rajasthan

5379. SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has extensively surveyed the area of Bhilwara District in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the main features of the report submitted from time to time;

(c) whether copper and iron have been found in the area of Banera and the extent of their availability; and

(d) the future plan of the Government for the development of Banera area in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of investigations carried out so far by the Geological Survey of India in Bhilwara district of Rajasthan, 2 million tonnes of copper ore with one percent copper in Pur-Dariba area and important deposits of mica, talc and building materials have been located. Besides these, occurrences of beryl, garnet, kyanite, fluorite, iron ore, lead-zinc and asbestos have been reported. Ground follow up of airborne anomalies accruing as a result of 'Operation Hardrock' has established the presence of a zone of copper-lead and zinc mineralisation around Dedwas, Devpura and Banera.

(c) As a result of the airborne survey carried out by the Airborne Mineral Surveys and Exploration, Wing of the Geological Survey of India, copper mineralisation has been located west of Devpura village which is referable as 'Banera Prospect'. Reserves of 4 million tonnes have been tentatively estimated.

Besides this the Geological Survey of India is also carrying out detailed investigations for base metal mineralisation in Pur-Banera area. Some reserves of low grade iron ore, roughly estimated to be about 17 million tonnes, have been located in a magnetite-quartzite ridge in the Pur-Banera belt.

(d) Exploitation of Copper and iron in Banera area will be considered on completion of work which is in progress.

Export of Coal to Bangladesh

5380. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is already in shortage of coal for its internal use; and

(b) if so, the reasons for exporting the coal when we are already facing the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). India has been exporting Steam coal and soft coke to Bangladesh under the Indo-Bangladesh Agreement of March, 1972. These varieties of coal are not in short supply.

बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए अर्जित भूमि के लिए धोखाधड़ी के आधार पर लिया गया मुआवजा

5381. **श्री मधुकर** :क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के लिये भूमि अर्जित करने में बहुत गडबडी की गई है और धोखाधडी के विभिन्न तरीकों से भूमि के लिये मुआवजा लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार को इस गड़बड़ी का पता है ; और

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (ग). बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के लिये भूमि अर्जन का काम बिहार सरकार ने किया है । भूमि का मुआवजा इस्पात कारखाना उन दरो से देता है जो कई वर्ष पहले अर्थात जिस समय भूमि अर्जन के बारे में अधिसूचना जारी की गई थी, राज्य सरकार मे तय हुई थी । भारत सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध मे किसी गड़बडी के बारे मे मालूम नही है ।

बिजली की कमी के कारण भारतीय कोकिंग कोल कम्पनी को हानि

5382. **श्री मधुकर** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डियन कोकिंग कोल माइंस के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर ने सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया है कि यदि बिजली सप्लाई की वर्तमान स्थिति में सुधार नहीं होता तो संस्थान को भारी हानि उठानी पडेगी क्योंकि मानसून के शुरू होने के तुरन्त पश्चात् कोकिंग खानों में पानी भर जावेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). उत्पादन स्तर को बनाये रखने की दृष्टि से नियमित और पर्याप्त विद्युत्-आपूर्ति को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये दामोदर घाटी निगम और बिहार राज्य विद्युत् बोर्ड के साथ मामला उठाया गया है ।

भारत कोकिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड की मजदूर-विरोधी नीति के सम्बन्ध में संसद सदस्यों की शिकायतें

5383. श्री मधुकर : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत कोकिंग कोल कम्पनी लिमिटेड में गैर-सरकारी कोकिंग कोयला खानों के मालिकों की तरह ही अभी भी मजदूर विरोधी नीति चल रही है जिसके विरुद्ध बिहार के 22 संसद् सदस्यों ने प्रधान मंत्री से शिकायत की है और प्रधान मंत्री ने इसकी जांच कराने का आश्वासन दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कम्पनी के ऐसे रवैये के क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कोकिंग कोल माइन्स कम्पनी के उच्च अधिकारियों के इस रवैये को रोकने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते है ।

Awards other than for Gallantry

5384. SHRI R P ULAGANAMBI. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of awards, other than for gallantry, made during the period from 15th December, 1971 to 15th December, 1972; and the criteria for making these awards,

(b) the number of awards known as Mentioned-in-Despatches' made during the last Indo-Pak Conflict;

(c) whether this award is meant only for performances during operation in the forward areas and that it is only displayed as a bar to a campaign star; and

(d) whether several officers were given this award who had been posted in the forward areas and were neither entitled to wear nor did they have anything to do with full operation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) the total number of Vishisht Seva series of awards given during the period 15th December, 1971 to 15th December, 1972, and the criteria for these awards is as follows:—

Name of Award	Criteria	No. of Awards
1	2	3
Param Vishisht Seva Medal	For distinguished service of the most exceptional order	60
Ati Vishisht Seva Medal	For distinguished service of an exceptional orders	165
Vishisht Seva Medal	For distinguished service of a high order	341
	TOTAL . .	566

In addition to this, the following number of awards of Sena/Nao Sena/Vayu Sena, have been given These awards are given for such individual acts of exceptional devotion to duty or courage as have special significance for the Service concerned.

Sena Medal	599
Nao Sena Medal	106
Vayu Sena Medal	98

(b) 1565.

(c) Award of Mention-in-Despatches is given for distinguished and meritorious service and acts of gallantry in operational areas which are not of a sufficiently high order to warrant the grant of gallantry awards. The awardees are granted an emblem (a lotus leaf in bronze) which can be worn on the ribbon of a campaign star. If no campaign star has been instituted, it can still be worn in the prescribed manner.

(d) No, Sir.

बीकानेर जिले के पलाना ग्राम की भूरा कोयला खान का बन्द किया जाना

5385. **श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान मे बीकानेर जिले के पलाना ग्राम की भूरा कोयला खान बन्द किये जाने के क्या कारण है ;

(ख) क्या पलाना कोयला खान मे 'ओपन कट' के जरिये कोयला निकालने की कोई योजना बनाई गई थी , और

(ग) क्या जापानी सहायता से उक्त खान मे कोयला निकाल कर एक विद्युत् संयंत्र लगाने के बारे मे राज्य सरकार द्वारा बातचीत चलिखा पढ़ी चल रही थी और यदि हां, तो बिना कोई निर्णय लिये इस वार्ता को समाप्त करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) स्वतः प्रज्वलन और आग और भावड़ा से विद्युत्

की आपूर्ति की उपलब्धता पर बीकानेर विद्युत् घर के बन्द होने से अपर्याप्त मांग के कारण खान बन्द की गई थी ।

(ख) जी हां, प्राक्कलन बनाई गई थी परन्तु उसे कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया क्योंकि यह राज्य की चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित नहीं थी ।

(ग) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में पुलों के निर्माण के लिए लोहा तथा सीमेंट की सप्लाई

5386. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश मे 250 पुलों का निर्माण इसलिये नहीं हो सका क्योंकि केन्द्र ने राज्य सरकार को उनकी आवश्यकतानुसार लोहा तथा सीमेंट सप्लाई नहीं किया ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र में विदेशी तकनीशनों के स्थान पर भारतीय तकनीशनों को रखा जाना

5387. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र में कुछ विदेशी तकनीशन भी कार्य कर रहे हैं और क्या उनके स्थान पर हिन्दुस्तानी तकनीशन रखे जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) और (ख). 6-12-1972 को भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने मे 37 विदेशी तकनीशन कार्य कर रहे थे--26 परिचालन, सधारण कार्य में, 10 विस्तार/निर्माण कार्य में तथा एक केन्द्रीय इंजीनियरी तथा रूपांकन ब्यरो में लगे हुए थे ।

यथासमय भारतीय तकनीशन इन विदेशी तकनीशनों का स्थान ले लेंगे ।

मध्य प्रदेश में खनिजों का पता लगाने के लिए खनिज खोज निगम

5388. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री 17 अगस्त, 1972 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 244 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बीच खनिज खोज निगम की स्थापना कर दी है;

(ख) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में इसमे खनिज खोज कार्यक्रम में तीव्रता आयी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (ग) : खनिज समन्वेषण निगम विस्तृत खनिज समन्वेषण कार्य करने के लिए हाल ही में

स्थापित किया गया है । इस समय निगम देश में विभिन्न स्थानों पर अपने कार्यालय स्थापित करने और अपने सामान्य कृत्य आरम्भ करने के लिए उपस्कर आदि की उपाप्ति हेतु, प्रारंभिकाओं का निर्धारण कर रहा है । इस स्थिति में यह उपदर्शित करना सम्भव नहीं है कि निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में कौन-सा कार्य किया जायेगा क्योंकि इस राज्य मे विभिन्न खनिज समन्वेषण प्रायोजनाओं के आरम्भ करने की संभाव्यताओं का विस्तृत अध्ययन करने हेतु निगम को कुछ समय की आवश्यकता होगी ।

टीन के डिब्बे बनाने के लिए फर्मों को दिये गये लाइसेंस

5389. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की उन फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें वस्तुओं को सुरक्षित रखने के लिये टीन के डिब्बे बनाने के लिए चालू वर्ष में 30 सितम्बर तक सी० ओ० बी० लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं तथा जिनकी उत्पादन क्षमता 500 अथवा इससे अधिक टीन के डिब्बे हैं; और

(ख) क्या टीन के डिब्बे बनाने वाले इन एककों को टिन प्लेट सप्लाई करने के लिए कोई मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त बनाये गये हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में किसी फर्म को टीन के डिब्बे बनाने के लिए कोई सी० ओ० बी० लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Chinese Aid to Pakistan

5390 SHRI M M. JOSEPH Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the Chinese aid to Pakistan to help it in a big way in executing several projects there; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government are aware that China has been giving economic assistance to Pakistan in several projects. Chinese economic assistance to Pakistan is a matter of bilateral concern between the two countries.

Uniformity in Sainik School Scholarship Schemes of Defence and Home Ministries

5891. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 3297 dated 28th June, and No. 2846 on the 28th June 1971; and 14th April, 1972 respectively and state the action taken by Government for removal of disparities between the Defence Ministry Scholarship Scheme and the Home Ministry Scholarship Scheme for Sainik School Scholarships?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): The proposal has been examined and it has been decided that the Defence Ministry Scholarship Scheme for Sainik Schools may be retained in its present form. It is not considered necessary to revise the

Scheme to remove disparities between this scheme and the Home Ministry Scholarship Scheme for Sainik Schools for the following reasons:—

(1) The Defence Ministry Scholarship Scheme provides for half scholarships to persons in income group Rs. 600-1199.

(2) In respect of persons in the lower income group, the Defence Ministry Scholarship Scheme provides for extra benefits like TA and pocket money.

The Home Ministry Scholarship Scheme is now administered by the respective Union Territory Administrations including those which have recently attained Statehood. The question of modifying the Home Ministry Scholarship Scheme to bring it on par with the Defence Ministry scheme is being taken up with the concerned Union Territory Administration/states.

Visit By Foreign Minister of Denmark

5392. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of Denmark paid a visit to India recently; and,

(b) if so, the matters discussed with him and the conclusions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Foreign Minister of Denmark, His Excellency Mr. K. B. Andersen, paid an official visit to India from 29th November to 5th December, 1972.

(b) Discussions between the Foreign Minister of Denmark and Minister for External Affairs covered a wide range of subjects. They reviewed the international situation and considered ways of increasing our bilateral cooperation. The talks revealed a similarity of approach on the various matters discussed.

Shortage of Iron ore at Bokaro Steel Plant

5393. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of steel in the Bokaro Steel Plant is affected due to shortage of iron ore; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Production of steel has not yet started in the Bokaro Steel Plant Pig Iron production which commenced on 3rd October, 1972, has not been affected by any shortage of iron ore.

(b) Does not arise.

आवास प्रयोजनों हेतु बिहार सरकार को लोहे तथा इस्पात की सप्लाई

5394. श्री शिव शंकर प्रसाद यादव : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार के आवास विभाग तथा लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा 1971 में तथा चालू वर्ष में विभिन्न निर्माण कार्यों हेतु कितने लोहे तथा इस्पात की मांग की गई और उनको कितना लोहा तथा इस्पात सप्लाई किया गया; और

(ख) आवंटित इस्पात में से वास्तव में उनको कितना इस्पात सप्लाई किया गया और बिहार में निर्माण कार्य पर उसका क्या असर पड़ा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Setting up of a Lead Plant in Orissa

5395. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether work has started for the setting up of the Lead Plant at Sargipallio in Sundargarh in Orissa; if so, the amount of money estimated to be invested in this project;

(b) whether the proposed company for this Project has been formed by now;

(c) if so whether he would place the document forming the company on the Table of the Sabha, and

(d) the time by which the preliminary work of creating the plant will actually commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) to (d) Hindustan Zinc Ltd. has been entrusted with the preparation of feasibility project report for exploitation of the Sargipalli lead deposits including determination of the economics of setting up of the smelter The intention at present is to set up a new company to be owned jointly by the Central and Orissa Governments for the actual exploitation of the ores and extraction of lead metal

Details of total investment, time required for compicting the preliminary work and commencement of production etc will be available after the feasibility/project report has been prepared.

Setting up a Steel Plant at Nayagarh in Orissa

5396. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have by now taken any decision for starting preliminary work for setting up the second steel Plant in the Nayagarh area in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the steps taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No. Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Grant of Loan By Bata Shoe Company Private Limited to a Firm

5397 SHRI S N. MISHRA· Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Bata Shoe Company Private Limited Calcutta have granted, out of its employees' Gratuity Fund, a huge loan of Rs 22 lakhs to one Cachar Plywood Limited against its properties in Calcutta valued at Rs. 55,000 only;

(b) whether one Income-tax Officer of Commissioner of Income-Tax (Central Circle) Calcutta had requested the lending company not to do so; and

(c) if so, the steps being contemplated against the lending company for misuse and wrongful investment of employees fund?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR)· (a) to (c) The information is being collected It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Alleged Misuse of Steel Allotted to Assam Sugar Mills Ltd.

5398, SHRI S N. MISHRA· Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Assam Sugar Mills Ltd Cachar, Assam was granted huge steel quota for the establishment of the factory;

(b) if so, whether the factory has at all been established;

(c) if not, why it is not done and how the disposal of steels was done; and

(d) whether the promoter applicant was solely interested to dispose of the same over premium?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Monographs Brought out by the Ministry

5399. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the names of monographs connected with the working of his Ministry and which are of interest to general public, brought out by the Ministry during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Monographs on the Working of the Ministry

5400. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the names of monographs connected with the working of the Ministry and which are of interest to general public, brought out by the Ministry during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

पुनर्वास विभाग में अनिर्णीत पड़े कृषि भूमि सम्बन्धी मामले

5401. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के प्रत्येक राज्य में पुनर्वास विभाग में कृषि भूमि से सम्बन्धित कितने कितने मामले पांच वर्ष से अधिक समय से अनिर्णीत पड़े है,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार है कि पुनर्वास विभाग मे अनिर्णीत पड़े मामलों का शीघ्रता से निपटान किया जाये, यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(ग) क्या राजस्थान में बसे शरणार्थियों के कृषि-भूमि से सम्बन्धित मामले अब भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं यदि हा, तो उनकी राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है तथा उन मामलो को कब तक निपटा दिया जायेगा ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) . (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और जैसे ही प्राप्त हो जायेगी सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Promotion and Fixation of Seniority of Grade III Stenographers

5402. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have issued orders regarding promotion and fixation of seniority of Grade III Stenographers *vide* Gazette Notification No 44-GA/71 dated the 19th March, 1971 giving retrospective effect;

(b) whether some representations have been received from the employees of the Ministry in this regard;

(c) whether some persons among the Grade III Stenographers sub-cadre have been adversely affected by the promulgation of the orders from retrospective date; and

(d) the action taken by Government on the said representations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Gazette Notification No. 44-GA/71 dated 19 March, 1971 is an amendment of the IFS (B) (RCSP) Rules 1964; and not an order regarding promotion and fixing of seniority of Grade III Stenographers.

The appointments to this Grade were made vide order No. Q/PD/5602/18/71 dated 16th October 71 in pursuance of the provisions of Rules 17 (e) of the amended IFS (B) RCSP Rules, notified vide Notification No. 44-GA/71 of 19 March, 1971.

(b) Yes. Sir.

(c) and (d). The representations are being considered in consultation with the authorities concerned.

12.00 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NOS. 541 AND 547 RE. MINI STEEL PLANT

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): With your leave Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to make a small clarification. In reply to a supplementary question today to questions Nos. 541 and 547, I made the statement that the export of ferrous scrap was banned. As the term 'ferrous scrap' is very generic, I would like to make the following clarification. The export of heavy melting scrap is banned, but certain varieties of scrap that cannot profitably or efficiently be used in our country in the existing electric furnace units or are in excess of indigenous off take like cast iron borings and mill scale are allowed to be exported. Whenever indigenous demand for such categories picks up, Government will certainly consider restricting or even banning their export.

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Situation in Assam

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported tour of riot-affected areas of Assam by Shri K. C. Pant, Minister of State and the latest situation there".

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): Sir, With a view to making a first hand assessment of the situation in Assam, I visited Silchar, Dibrugarh, Moirabari and Gauhati on the 16th and 17th December. I exchanged views with different sections of the people and also with the Chief Minister and the concerned State officials. The State Government are aware of the need for maintaining vigilance and are earnestly engaged in speedy restoration of cordial relations among different linguistic groups. Measures have been undertaken to provide redress to the victims of the disturbances. A Commission of Inquiry has been appointed to go into two specific incidents resulting in the death of two students. The State Government have also decided to inquire into the adequacy of administrative arrangements made to deal with the disturbances including allegations regarding lapses.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am really surprised to find that the hon Minister has been so brief in informing the House about the latest situation in Assam. Although he had the pleasure to give more information to the press while he held a press conference at Gauhati on the 16th where he admitted that although the situation was improving, yet the situation in Assam had not been restored to normal conditions. even that has not been admitted here on the floor of the House today.

The situation in Assam should be viewed not in isolation. It is the eighth riot, language riot in Assam, after Indepen-

[Shri Samar Guha]

dence. This time, the situation turned not only ugly but surpassed all measure of atrocities and barbarities that were committed against not only the Bengalis, but the Biharis, the Marwaris in succession and at different times.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI (Jorhat) Can he cite any examples? He is making a false statement in the House.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) It is a wrong statement.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): We have read it in the newspapers. Otherwise, why were they creating trouble? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: May I request the hon. Members not to interrupt Shri Samar Guha?

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: Why should he refer to Marwaris and other communities? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): He must state his case first. Let the hon. Member have some patience, because he belongs to the ruling party.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is not necessary for me to draw the attention of the hon. Member who is interrupting to what happened in 1968 when the Home Minister, Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan last visited Assam and instituted an inquiry. At that time, against whom was the riot? I do not want to go into all that now. It is also known that there are innumerable Biharis working in the tea gardens and others. They were also subjected to great suffering in the 'Bihari Khedda' which was there; similarly, the 'Bengali Khedda' and 'Marwari Khedda' movements were there I do not want to go into that situation today My whole object is not to create an exciting situation but to deal with the problem. I submit that we have to look into the problem from the national perspective.

The issue in Assam is not one of Bengalis versus Assamese. It is a national issue. That was the reason why I expressed my surprise. I had expected the Home Minister to give us at least some information about the ulgy and tragic happenings that overtook Assam during the last two or three months, but he has suppressed that. I do not want to say anything on that. I only want to say that while winding up the debate the other day, Shri F. H. Mohsin had said on the floor of the House that all that had been said on the floor of the House about this matter was exaggerated. I say that that is absolutely wrong. Even a fraction of the incidents that had happened in Assam has not been brought to light. I had said also on the earlier occasion that the national press had completely blacked out the happenings and the incidents in Assam. Our friends from the south were so much agitated about what the happening in U.P. where there were just one or two or three cases and they said that 18 persons had been killed. But that is absolutely wrong. At least a few hundreds of persons have been killed. 35,000 people have become refugees. Not hundreds, but a few thousands of houses have been burnt there. The situation is not normal in the sense that the threat, intimidation and the boycott of the minorities is still going on. The situation is still tense, and normal condition has not been restored there. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister the measures that have been taken. I only want to warn the Government that if this theory of the 'sons of the soil' is allowed to subvert our concept of national integration and our concept of living together, it will set in motion a process of chain reaction, not only in Assam but in other parts of the country, and perhaps it may lead to a blood bath all over the country.

If the 'sons of the soil' theory is allowed to be raised, then what will happen in West Bengal? About 15 per cent of the population in West Bengal are not Bengalis. 75 per cent of the working population in the metropolitan or industrial areas, in the coalfields and in the tea-gardens are not from Bengal. 80 per cent of the trade and big business and big industries

is held not by Bengalis but by non-Bengalis. In Calcutta, the biggest mansions are not being held by the Bengalis. But we have never raised this question. This question was never raised. Even after the linguistic reorganisation of the States, no State in India is unilingual. Therefore, this problem will remain. If this sons of the soil theory is allowed to subvert the concept of national integration, the concept of living together, the concept of unity in diversity, then, as I have said, and I repeat, it will start the process of chain reaction and ultimately a bloodbath in the whole country. Therefore, the Government should be forewarned.

It was a shocking statement made the other day by Mr. Mohsin in winding up the discussion on the report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. He said that the Bengalis would try to get themselves assimilated into the Assamese. What a horrible, dangerous theory? It is a theory of annihilation of the linguistic minorities, annihilation of the minorities by the majority. It is a theory of cultural genocide. Only Hitler practised it. It was all the more shocked at his statement because the Prime Minister was sitting by his side but she did not intervene. About this theory of the assimilation of the minorities by the majority, today, it is linguistic, but tomorrow it may be demanded that there should be an assimilation of the religious minorities by the religious majority.

I want to know from the hon. Minister this thing. The immediate task is to restore the law and order situation to normal, to restore normalcy there. The hon. Minister said that certain measures have been taken for the immediate restoration of the normal law and order situation there. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have taken the following measures or whether the Government will take the following measures. Firstly, whether the powerful radio and press propaganda and printed posters including the appeal of the Prime Minister for peace and amity, above all, among the linguistic minorities, will be launched in Assam. Secondly, whether a peace and friendship committees will be set up in all educational institutions and in the riot-affected areas; thudly, all-party committees should be formed for campaigning for peace and normalcy through public meetings and other forums of mass media; fourthly, whether the arrested minorities will be released immediately and the arrest warrants against them withdrawn. Fifthly, whether all the suspended and transferred officers belonging to the minority communities will be restored to their former positions. Sixthly, whether expeditious steps will be taken for rehabilitating all the victims and adequate compensation paid to them and whether proper steps will be taken for the resumption of normal trade, business and other avocations of the minorities and whether stern measures will be taken against those who are still instigating economic boycott of the minorities.

MR. SPEAKER: Only one question. The "whethers" are so many.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The Minister said that he has taken certain measures. These issues are very important. Please be merciful to us. Eight, whether the AIR Officers who indulged in vicious language propaganda in the local news bulletins will be immediately transferred from the Gauhati station; nine, whether an ordinance will be promulgated against communal writings and publications of news in local or outside newspapers and the printing of communally instigating things by the printing press. Ten, whether all officers who directly participated in the riots will be arrested and those who abetted the riots will be suspended and all the rioters will be hauled up, if need be, by applying the MISA. Eleven.— (*Interruption*). The hon. Minister said that adequate measures are being taken. I want to know whether these measures will be taken. It is a constructive suggestion. Eleven, whether, a delegation of Assam leaders including student leaders will be sent to Calcutta, Cachar and other areas to get back the Bengali students to their

[Shri Samar Guha]

homeland. Then, whether a student committee will be formed in each educational institution for safeguarding the minority students and stopping the threat and intimidation against them.

MR SPEAKER: Every day, I invite your attention that the rule provides for only one question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: These are not separate questions.

MR. SPEAKER: You are numbering them. You have gone up to 11.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is tragic.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): This is not Calling Attention; this is all in attention.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In view of the fact that the present administrative set-up has virtually collapsed or acted in a partisan manner, is the Central Government going to set up a cell of the Home Ministry and also strengthen the CRP force there with a view to assist the administration there?

In this House almost unanimously a view was expressed that a parliamentary delegation should be sent to Assam. The reason was not to reprimand or admonish the people of Assam but to create a sense of amity and understanding and peace and harmony among all the people of Assam and also to explain to them the implications of national integration and also how the people of Assam could live together....

MR. SPEAKER: You are stretching it too far; please conclude.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from the hon. Minister: what steps are the Government going to take for the solution of the language problem and whether the Shastri formula adopted in 1960 is going to followed by the Government of Assam and whether they are going to stop the crusade of Assamisation of the Bengalis there, whether the *status quo ante* will be maintained? Will the Education Ministry evolve a national formula for introduction of the regional language for education in the university level?

Lastly, he has stated that a commission of enquiry has been instituted to go into the incidents resulting in the death of two students? It is a travesty of justice. There have been hundreds of people who died, who were killed and murdered. What about those minorities, not only hundreds but thousands who were victims of the riot, killing, murder, loot and arson, would a judicial enquiry be instituted into that also?

Lastly, I want to warn the Government. Shri Sarat Sinha the Chief Minister had made a statement on the 12th. He said a political group as also foreign agents played a major role in the riots in Assam. It is the Pak-collaborators who were opposed to the Bangla Desh movement who took a major part in this. About eighty per cent of the violent activities were done by them. A dangerous design is still being hatched there, to subvert Bangla Desh elections and create a communal atmosphere there. Unless Government took precautionary measures, there will be more communal riots and attempts to subvert the Bangla Desh elections and compromise the position of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Unless Government takes note of the hand of Pak. collaborators in this Assam riot, unless the Governments goes in depth, a serious situation will develop not only in regard to the security of the country but also in regard to the secularisation that is being accepted by our neighbour State where election is going to be held and the Pak collaborators, communal collaborators will try to subvert not only our base of secularism but also try to vitiate the whole election atmosphere in Bangla Desh by creating such troubles.

Finally, a Parliamentary delegation should be sent to Assam and a judicial enquiry should also be instituted to go

into the whole thing, including the role played by Pak. collaborators in the last Assam riots.

SHRI K. C. PANT: My hon. friend asked me about the situation there now and asked why I did not deal with all the incidents in the past couple of months in detail. The main reason is: because the situation there has stabilised and in the last few weeks there have been no incidents of violence, any reference to the earlier incidents may not have been conducive to consolidating the forces of peace which certainly are working in Assam today. That is why I made no reference to the earlier incidents. I think in the questions that are put if care is taken to avoid putting them in a manner which will rub anybody the wrong way in Assam or Cachar, that will itself help in this process of normalisation that is taking place.

I have said that the situation has stabilised and there have been no incidents of violence in the last few weeks. But it is a fact that apprehension still lurks in the minds of many among the minorities and it is necessary to see that steps are taken to remove these suspicions and fears. It is for this purpose that the State Government also has taken and is taking various steps. My friend asked me for specific answers to specific questions and I will beg your indulgence to give me some time to answer many of the points he has raised, because it is better the House knows what is being done to tackle the situation. I entirely agree that this is a national question and there can be no two opinions on the fact that every part of India belongs to all Indians. This is basic, fundamental and axiomatic and does not need to be repeated. The concept of unity in diversity and the concept of living together are the very fundamentals of our unity. So, there can be no disagreement on this score and I think nobody in this House including members from Assam will disagree with what Prof. Guha has said. My colleague, Mr. Mohsin, made a statement here which appears to have been misunderstood. He made it in a certain context, but it is obvious that minorities exist all over the country. There are linguistic minorities in every State and the approach of the Government has always been and is to allow the minorities to develop according to their likes within the framework of the law of the land and also them to develop their personalities and their own way of life and create an atmosphere in which every group of minorities feels perfectly secure and able to develop according to its own likes within the framework of loyalty to the whole country and working to develop the country as a whole. These again are basic concepts which really do not need repetition, except that any reference to the contrary creates a wrong impression. Majorities and minorities in every State have a responsibility in the matter. The majority has to create confidence in the minority and the minority also has to behave in a manner that the majority feels that the minority is cooperating with it in the development of both the majority and the minority in the State. This kind of feeling is necessary. We have to see whether it is Assam or other areas, this problem is tackled in this manner.

He asked me about the language issue in particular. This issue arose because English is being relegated to the background and the regional language is being brought forward. This is not peculiar to Assam. It can happen in other places also. As regional languages come into their own at the primary stage and the secondary stage and then at the college stage and English goes, this sort of problem can arise in other States also. Therefore, we should not take only an Assam view of the problem. We should look at it from a wider angle,, understand the repercussions and implications and then find a proper solution.

He made some concrete suggestions about peace committees in different areas. Peace and friendship committees are welcome. Some of the places I visited had such peace committees. In Dibrugarh I met members of the peace committee, who had been doing good work and who

[Shri K. C. Pant]

took me round to see some of the Houses which had been destroyed during the riots. The local Youth Congress President, who I think was an Assamese as far as I remember, had taken it upon himself to give every help to the Bengalis to reconstruct their houses. I found a great deal of goodwill among the people in that particular locality. Of course, all-party committee for peace are most welcome. I am sure same elements in all parties do want to see there is peace and they are working in their own way towards that end. But if a committee can also be formed, I would have no objection to it.

About the question of releasing the minorities, I wish he would put forward a plea to release all those who could be released and who were not engaged in violent activities.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Minorities from 80 per cent of the people arrested. Professors, lawyers and others have been arrested. It does not happen in other places. Minorities are the victims.

SHRI K. C. PANT: There are 200 persons in jail in connection with specific cases. Of them 84 are Bengalis and 50 have been arrested in connection with the murder of Anil Bora. So, it is not correct to say that most of the arrested persons belong to the minority community. But I am not looking at it community-wise. I wish he had appealed for all. (*Interruption*). Sir, this cannot be reduced to a dialogue between us.

MR. SPEAKER: He has taken such a lot of time and he also interrupts in between. Mr. Minister, you kindly address me, not him. (*Interruption*).

SHRI K. C. PANT: When I say this, I am not saying that if any Bengali has been jailed, he should not be released, if he can be released. It is for the State Government to look into it. I am only saying that majority or minority community should not be brought in here.

As for the officials, as I have already indicated, there were complaints about the behaviour of certain officials. While I was there, the Chief Minister told me he had decided to appoint a high-powered administrative committee to enquire into the allegations of lapses by the administrative machinery and to enquire whether adequate steps had been taken by them or not. This is a positive steps taken by the Assam Government in response to questions raised about the functioning of the administrative machinery.

About rehabilitation, I do not want to go into details. Various measures have been taken to rehabilitate the persons affected by the riots. Gratitous relief has been given. Rehabilitation assistance has been given. 26 relief camps were opened in which 11,000 Bengali refugees lived. The reconstruction of affected houses has been expedited in many cases.

Here, I have told him about the Youth Congress President in Dibrugarh taking up the matter in his hands. I am happy to tell the House that in Moirabari where a number of houses were burnt, the local MLA persuaded the local people of that region to contribute money, to contribute bamboos, to contribute building material and their labour to construct the houses which had been burnt. This is very good news. I found a very good atmosphere prevailing in the region in spite of the earlier incidents. I think, we should take note of these positive features also.

The State Government has already sanctioned Rs. 7,33,900 for relief and rehabilitation. *Ex-gratia* grant to 13 bereaved families has been made at the rate of Rs. 1000 per family and, in 8 other cases, *ex-gratia* grant has been made at the rate of Rs. 500 per family. It was said that MISA should be used to detain people. MISA has been used and 88 persons have been detained under it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, I quite recognise that the scope of the Calling Attention is limited by two factors, firstly, that the discussion on the subject has taken place earlier and much of the ground had been

covered already and, secondly, that the process of normalisation is under way and that we should try in all possible ways to help this process.

The first question that arises in my mind is this: taking note of the improvement in the situation, we feel satisfied no doubt to some extent but whether this normalisation has been set in motion by any initiative of the Government or whether it is due to the realisation on the part of the people that the state of fewer in Assam must end? My submission is that this is not the result of any initiative either on the part of the Central Government or the State Government. We did not find any evidence of any initiative on the part of the Central Government earlier in this regard except that the other day the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs paid a visit to some of these areas.

The second thing that occurs to me is that although there had been an opportunity offered to the Central Government earlier during the course of debate on linguistic minorities, the Government did not utilise to provide a healing touch to the people of Assam. The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs dutifully read out a draft prepared by the Cabinet. But the Prime Minister who happened to be present on that occasion did not think it fit to speak even a few words which could have provided a healing touch to the people of Assam. In fact, so far, we did not find any authoritative statement coming from the highest quarters, although the situation had been of the gravest nature, to pacify the people in that area.

We have to take into account the fact that Assam has suffered from these troubles in the past too a number of times. What is the way of ending these troubles? Certain parts of Assam have gone off from Assam . Assam is now a badly truncated State. There must be a realisation on the part of all elements in Assam that they have to keep the State together in order to have a viable entity.

Now, what is the way of doing it? If this process goes on, if the discontent continues and troubles erupt from time to time, we may have the bad spectacle in future which had better be not described just now.

So, my submission would be that Government must find a solution, a permanent solution of this problem. What is the way of doing it? Two suggestions have occurred to me. I am not making these suggestions in a spirit of making a speech on this occasion but incidentally asking some questions and whether the Government would take some steps in the required direction.

The office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities must be strengthened in a way as to be helpful on such occasions and be able to give advance intelligence to the Government so that action may be taken in time. Secondly, there must be a round table of all elements in Assam to thrash out this problem and find out a permanent solution. Is the Government thinking in terms of having a round table of all elements in Assam? That is the question which I would like to ask.

A suggestion has been made about a parliamentary delegation being sent from here. We have been making this suggestion but the Government seems to be under the impression that such a delegation, instead of helping the process of normalisation, might accentuate the problems there. Here, with all deference to the Government, I would like to submit that this is a very unfounded apprehension on their part. The Members of Parliament must be credited with at least some sense of responsibility and constructive spirit and if they go there—it is my humble opinion—they would be able to pacify the people there more than any effort that may be made by the Central Government. So, would not the Government accede to the request of the Opposition—and I think that seems to be the unanimous view of the Opposition—that a parliamentary delegation should be sent to Assam? The same was also suggested by no less a person than Shri

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

Profulla Chandra Sen who wanted to go there with a batch of Satyagrahis to pacify the people. He also seems to think that it would be good if the Government agrees to send a delegation of this House.

Lastly, the question that arises is the one in the context of the measures for rehabilitation—whether the measures that have already been taken are adequate enough. The Government has not given us any account of the people involved and the number of relief camps opened. Therefore, we are not in a position to say whether the measures taken by the Government are adequate for the purpose of rehabilitation.

Lastly, if it appears to the State Government that the administration there has failed signally—although an inquiry is now going to be made, but it is obvious to everybody that the administration there has failed signally—would the State Government also think in terms of making some radical changes in the administrative set up there so that the linguistic minorities have a greater assurance of the protection and safeguards that are enshrined in the Constitution?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I do not know whether it would be right to say that an initiative was taken by the Assam Government.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: By both Central and Assam Governments.

SHRI K. C. PANT: ...or the Central Government in the matter prior to my visit to Assam and Cachar. Actually, if the series of incidents is traced back to a few months, it can be traced back longer. You can go back into the past incidents, etc. But I think the immediate agitation started on 5th October, the Assam *Bandh*, after the Supreme Court had accepted one of the writ petitions.

Now, without going into all that, I would only like to point out that my colleague, Mirdhaji, went with Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed to Assam and met various people and helped in the normalisation of the situation, and the Prime Minister has been continuously meeting delegations from Assam, including Cachar, and besides, when she went to Shillong, I think—was it NEFA or on her way back?—she again met at the airport people from that region. She has been not only in close touch but has been actively helping this process of normalisation all along. Therefore, it would not be right to say that the Centre has not taken any initiative. The State Government was certainly most deeply concerned about the agitation when it arose and the decision of the State Government to reconsider the Assembly Resolution actually enabled the agitation to be called off. They were certainly groping with the situation and have been trying to take such initiative as they thought desirable to bring the situation to normal.

About the point of Assam being kept intact, I entirely agree with my friend that Assam should be kept intact and we should find a solution to this problem, because, this is not something peculiar to Assam only. Linguistic minorities exist in other States also. We should not be defeated by this problem of linguistic minorities but we should find a way to satisfy the aspirations of the majority community for the regional language and also at the same time give adequate safeguards to the minorities and their language. This is the essence of the problem. A solution has got to be found not only in the interest of Assam, but in the interest of all States of the country.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Are you thinking of a kind of solution which will be available to all the linguistic minorities in the country—of an All-India pattern?

SHRI K. C. PANT: We will have to certainly keep in mind and so far as the Assam Government is concerned, we will advise them to keep in mind the fact that any solution found here is bound to have an impact on the other areas also, and this aspect will have to be kept in mind.

Now, as regards the strengthening of the office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, I have made a note of the suggestion. Regarding advance information, this is not relevant in this case, because advance information was available. The first Resolution of the Academic Council was in January, 1970. The second one was in February, 1970 and the third one was in June, 1970 and then that Resolution was changed. So, it is a long process which has led up to a certain situation, not for lack of advance information, but because of certain pressures, a new situation developed. Regarding the question of round-table conference, the Chief Minister told me that he is going to discuss this matter with Cachar leaders.—I did not ask him over the shape of the table, I don't think that is relevant also But he does intend to discuss this with Cachar leaders. In democratic functioning, naturally, solution of this problem will have to be found through talks and discussions and I also promised the Chief Minister that if the good offices of the Centre were recruited in the matter, they would always be available.

On the question of Parliamentary delegation, there is no reflection on the Parliament Members in any way, but if there is perhaps a certain amount of hesitation about the Parliamentary delegation, it is only because, perhaps, at this particular moment, it may not be of that much help when things are setting down. That is the only reason. Otherwise, Sir, there is no question of doubting either the motives or the effectiveness of Parliament Members.

I have already referred to the relief measures that have already been undertaken. I do not think it is necessary for me to go into those details once again. I can give you the number of houses burnt, just to give an idea. 2023 houses, to be exact, were burnt during the period October to December, of which, 1932 houses belonged to Bengalis.

Now, Sir, I have given the details already....

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: Are the measures adequate?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I myself visited the localities where the houses had been burnt or there were other complaints; to the extent I could within the span of two days I visited those places and met some of these people. Wherever anybody wanted to meet me separately, I also met them separately.

Therefore, I told the press that there are still allegations about incidents of intimidation. All this I came to know and I said it quite frankly. But at the same time, I found that the atmosphere there was good. I found the local people helping in the process of rehabilitation and I made a note of this point also. There may be some elements who are still bent upon making mischief, but there are a very large number of persons in Assam who want normally to return and who are actively working for it.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat): It is reported in the press that the Chief Minister of Assam while addressing a public meeting on December 3 and 4 declared that the Assam Government had already decided to introduce Assamese as the medium of instruction through legislation without any round table conference and would introduce Assamese in non-Assamese schools. The Chief Minister of Assam, Shri Sinha, reiterated on 6th December this declaration of 11 November that the Assamese language would be made the sole medium in the whole of Assam State, English, being allowed for the transition-period of ten years as an alternate medium. He also announced that his Government would introduce Assamese as a compulsory subject in all the secondary schools in the State from next January. It is this undemocratic policy of denying linguistic minorities their fundamental right to get education in their own mother tongue that is responsible for the unrest. There is also an attempt to impose Assamese on non-Assamese minorities. This is proved also by the refusal to give adequate protection to the minorities, specially the Bengali-speaking minority in the Brahmaputra

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

Valley from the ravages of the reactionary vested interests who are fanning linguistic riots.

There are also reports in the press—as you have stated here—of destruction of houses and killing; many have now become refugees and are not given relief. There is denial of protection.

So I want to know whether the Central Government will ask the State Government of Assam to take necessary steps to protect the minorities. What specific measures are proposed to protect the minorities? I want further to know whether Government will arrange to give to the linguistic minorities the right to get education in their own mother tongue at all levels and said that compulsory learning of Assamese in non-Assamese secondary schools is not enforced. Other questions have been more or less answered. But I want to know this. He said there is no objection to sending a parliamentary delegation, when the time to send such a delegation is ripe, to study the situation there.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I think he has put some words in my mouth I never said that there was no objection to sending a parliamentary delegation and that I was prepared to indicate a date. But the suggestion has been made. I will certainly discuss it with the Assam Government. I merely said that the situation there was returning to normalcy, has returned very largely to normalcy. Therefore, this may not be a proper moment for that. But I can certainly discuss the suggestion he has made with the Assam Government.

The question of medium of instruction is the precise question which is causing agitation and counter-agitation in the Valley and in Cachar. I have already said that the Assam Chief Minister told me that he proposes to discuss the issue of the medium with Cachar leaders in order to find a solution to the problem. I think it would be proper for me at this stage not to go into the details of this matter, but to leave it to the two parties directly concerned to thrash out the problem, because ultimately the solution that they find must carry satisfaction to both sections It must be a solution which large sections of the population accept on both sides. I hope given goodwill, such a solution can be found by the parties concerned. If my good offices are needed, they are always available.

So far as the protection of the minorities is concerned, there is no question of the Centre asking Assam to protect the minorities The Assam Government has been doing its best to protect the minorities and it has taken various steps I have spelt out various steps it has taken I said just now that when I went to those areas which were the scenes of certain incidents, there also I found that the minorities were feeling fairly safe, feeling protected, except that because of stray incidents, there was some apprehension and fear in their minds. This has to be taken note of not as an unsettling factor in the situation, but as a factor which calls for continued vigilance and continued steps on the part of the Assam Government to see that these fears are also removed.

SHRI A. K GOPALAN: I said that it is because declarations are made by the Chief Minister and the Home Minister that by January next the medium of instruction will be in Assamese compulsorily enforced, that the situation gets aggravated and fear will be there in the minds of the minorities.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): He has clearly evaded that.

SHRI K. C PANT: There is no cleverness in this. This is a situation far too serious to permit of verbal cleverness.

Some friends in Cachar brought this to my notice I talked to the Chief Minister and the Home Minister in this matter. The Home Minister showed me a paper cutting of an Assam paper where he had given a statement saying that his statement had been distorted and, therefore, he was prepared to explain to the people concerned what he really meant. The Chief

Minister also said that he would be talking to Cachar friends to remove this apprehension in their minds. I think that is all we need go into at this stage so far as this matter is concerned.

श्री बृज बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, जब पंत जी असम के दौरे पर गये थे, सौभाग्य से कहिये या दुर्भाग्य से कहिये, उन दिनों मैं भी वहीं था। उनकी तरह मुझे वायु-सेना के विमान की सुविधा तो नहीं थी, लेकिन अपने तीन दिनों के असम के दौरे में मैंने जो कुछ देखा और सुना, उस से तो हृदय में बड़ी वेदना होती है। स्वाधीनता के 25 वर्ष बाद भी देश में या देश के किसी भाग में अंग्रेजी चल सकती है लेकिन भारत की भाषा पर आपत्ति की जाती है।

अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे लड़कियों ने रोते हुए बताया कि अगर वह साड़ी पहन कर जाती हैं तो आपत्ति की जाती है, कहा जाता है कि मेखला पहननी चाहिये, लेकिन बेल्ल-बाटम में जाय तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भी इस बात को देखा होगा और सदन भी इस बात को देख रहा है कि जब जब असम में उपद्रव होता है तो शासन कानून और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने में विफल हो जाता है। 1950 से लेकर आज तक जितने भी उपद्रव हुए, चाहे वे किसी के भी विरुद्ध हों, लेकिन शासनतन्त्र उन पर काबू पाने में कामयाब नहीं हुआ। क्या यह केवल असम सरकार की जांच की बात है, क्या केन्द्र को इस सम्बन्ध में चिन्ता नहीं होनी चाहिये। असम सीमावर्ती प्रदेश है, तरह तरह की शक्तियां, तरह तरह के तत्व वहां काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हर बार शासनतन्त्र शान्ति को कायम रखने में विफल हो जाता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस की जांच केवल अभी जो घटनायें हुई हैं, उन्हीं के सन्दर्भ में करना पर्याप्त नहीं है, यह जिम्मेवारी केवल असम सरकार पर भी नहीं छोड़ी जा सकती, इस जांच में केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी शामिल करना चाहिये और आवश्यकता हो तो सैन्ट्रल ब्यूरो आफ़ इन्वेस्टीगेशन की सेवायें भी असम को उपलब्ध की जानी चाहियें, जिन से इस बात का पता लग सके कि हर बार शासनतन्त्र के विफल होने के क्या कारण हैं? कभी असम विदेशी आक्रमण का शिकार हो गया और शासनतन्त्र उस समय विफल हो गया तो सारा देश संकट में फंस जायगा। इस लिये इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय जांच और प्रभावी-उपाय-योजना आवश्यक है।

मैं दूसरी बात में यह जानना चाहता हूं—असम सरकार ने दो छात्रों की हत्या की अदालती जांच का आदेश दिया है। उन में से एक छात्र श्री मुजम्मिल—के मकान पर मैं गया था—बड़ा बहादुर लड़का, 15 साल की उम्र और जिन परिस्थितियों में वह मारा गया, वे बड़ी हृदय-विदारक है। श्री अनिल बोहरा के सम्बन्ध में यह पता नहीं कि उन की हत्या कहां की गई, किस ने की—इस की जांच आवश्यक है। लेकिन क्या सारे मामले की जांच आवश्यक नहीं हैं? मंत्री महोदय इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे—यद्यपि विवाद का विषय भाषा थी, शिक्षा का माध्यम था, जिन को लेकर मतभेद खड़े हुए, लेकिन उपद्रव नगरों में नहीं हुए, उपद्रव ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ज्यादा हुए, जहां ऐसे लोग रहते है जिन्हें शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का न तो अभी तक अवसर मिला है और न जिन के लिये माध्यम का प्रश्न कभी महत्वपूर्ण होने वाला है। विद्यार्थियों का पहला आन्दोलन शान्तिपूर्ण था, वह आन्दोलन सरकार के खिलाफ था, क्योंकि विद्यार्थियों का मतभेद सरकार की नीति से था। वह आन्दोलन समाज-विरोधी और राष्ट्र-विरोधी तत्वों के हाथ में कैसे गया—इस बात की जांच आवश्यक है। मैं खरपेटिया भी गया था जहां लोगों के घर जला दिये गये। मुझे उन के शिविर में

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

जाने का मौका भी मिला । जिस भीड़ ने उन के घरों पर हमला किया, उन में बहुत से लोग ऐसे थे जो पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद के नारे लगा रहे थे। मुझे उन पर अविश्वास करने का कारण नही है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत से रजाकार जो बगला देश से निकाल दिये गये, यहा भाग आये है और असम में रह रहे है । उन्होने परिस्थिति का लाभ उठाने की कोशिश की—उन के ऊपर जो रहस्य का पर्दा पड़ा है, उस पर्दे को हटाने की आवश्यकता है । भविष्य मे भी कोई गड़बड़ न करे, इस बात पर भी ध्यान देना पड़ेगा और मैं चाहता हूं कि छात्रों का आन्दोलन समाज-विरोधी और राष्ट्र-विरोधी तत्वों के हाथ में कैसे पडा—इस की जांच होनी चाहिये ।

13 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, भाषा का प्रश्न अभी हल नही हुआ है । मत्री महोदय का कहना है कि वहा शन्ति हो रही है । मेरा निवेदन है कि वह ऊपर की शान्ति है अभी तक हृदयो मे अशान्ति है, लोगो मे असुरक्षा की भावना है और कही कही भाषायी अल्पसख्यको का आर्थिक बहिष्कार हो रहा है । गोहाटी, डिब्रूगढ मैडिकल कालिज के छात्र अपने होस्टलो मे जा कर पढाई करने के लिये तैयार नही है । जा गये है उन का अनुभव अच्छा नही है । दूसरी ओर असमी भाषी शिकायत करते हैं कि सिलचर मे जो मडिकल कालिज है, उस मे उन के पढने का वातावरण अभी तक नही बनाया गया है । इस के लिये क्या किया जा रहा है ? मैने समाचार पत्रो मे पढा है कि हमारे मित्र श्री बलीराम भगत को भेजा जा रहा है—वे छात्रों को वहा ले जायेगे । भगत जी मेरे मित्र है, उन के लिये मेरे हृदय मे बडा आदर है, लेकिन जो स्थिति पैदा हो गई है उस को सम्भालना केवल भगत जी के बूते की बात नही है मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि केन्द्र का कोई मत्री इस के लिये क्यो नही जाता ? पतजी के जाने का अच्छा असर हुआ । वे पीछे भी जा सकते थे । कोई केन्द्र का मत्री असम मे बैठ सकता है और जिन मे असुरक्षा की भावना है उनको साथ लेकर नगरो मे, कालेजो मे जा सकता है । पतीजी तो वहा से बहुत से सर्टिफिकेट प्रिंसिपल और विद्यार्थियो से इकट्ठा करके लाये हैं । मेरा कहना है कि इतना काफी नही है । विद्यार्थियो के साथ क्या बीता वह यहां सुनाना नही चाहता हू । केन्द्र के स्तर पर प्रयत्न करना होगा, असम की सरकार तो निष्क्रिय है निकम्मी है । जो असम के जन नेता हैं उन्होने भी अपने दायित्व का पालन नही किया है । विद्यार्थियो मे सुरक्षा की भावना भरना आवश्यक है या फिर आप उनकी पढ़ाई का प्रबन्ध कही और करें । उनका भविष्य खतरे मे है । मेडिकल कालेज मे अन्तिम वर्ष मे पढने वाले छात्र मुझ से मिले और कहने लगे कि हम क्या करे । सिल्चर के मेडिकल कालेज का जितना कम वर्णन किया जाये उतना ही अच्छा है । कालेज क्या है बैरके बनी हुई है लडको के रहने के लिए । 500 बिस्तर होने चाहिए, 102 बिस्तर है । सिल्चर की जो आर्थिक उपेक्षा की गई है वह भी इसका एक कारण बन गया है । लेकिन मै मानता हू पहला काम है लोगो मे सुरक्षा की भावना लौटे और इसीलिए हमने इस पर बल दिया कि एक पार्लियामेन्टरी कमेटी जाये, वहा लोगो से मिले, उनके घावो पर मरहम रखे, उनके आसू पोछे और सभी वर्गों से बातचीत करके कोई समाधान निकाले । मुझे बडा दुख है कि इस तरह की एक ससदीय समिति के वहा जाने का विरोध किया गया । असम के लोग चाहते है कि देश के भागो से लोग आये, उनकी समस्याओ को लोग समझ और उनमे एक सुरक्षा की भावना पैदा करे । अभी भी देर नही हुई है, मत्री महोदय एक संसदीय समिति भेजने के प्रस्ताव के बारे

फिर से विचार करें और एक समिति वहां भेजें ।

यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि पुनर्वास की सारी व्यवस्था की जा रही है । खरपेठिया में शिविरों में रहने वाले लोगों को अभी मकान की मरम्मत के लिए धन नहीं मिला है । मंत्री महोदय वहां जा नहीं सके लेकिन मैं वहां गया था । पुनर्वास के कार्य में प्रदेश की सरकार ढिलाई कर रही है । यह ठीक है कि प्रदेश की सरकार से हमें काम लेना होगा लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि प्रदेश की सरकार या तो स्थिति की गम्भीरता को नहीं समझती है या उसके अनुसार कदम उठाने का साहस नहीं जुटा पाती है । प्रदेश सरकार को इसके लिए प्रेरित करना होगा । इसमें भी केन्द्र को जोड़ा जा सकता है । इसमें असम की स्वायत्तता को कम करने का सवाल नहीं है ।

मुख्य प्रश्न है माध्यम का । अगर सरकार समझती है कि माध्यम के प्रश्न का टालकर वह असम में सामान्य स्थिति कायम कर लेगी तो यह उसका भ्रम है । मैं उन लोगों से से नहीं हूं जो कहते हैं कि असम को दो भाषी राज्य घोषित कर देना चाहिए । असम एक भाषी राज्य रहेगा, असम की राजभाषा असमिया रहेगी । मुझे सुनकर ताज्जुब हुआ कि सिल्चर में असमिया को अनिवार्य रूप से पढ़ाने के लिए व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है । सिल्चर में भी असमिया अनिवार्य रूप से पढाई जानी चाहिए लेकिन माध्यम के सवाल पर विद्यार्थी को छूट दे देनी चाहिए, जो विद्यार्थी बंगला के माध्यम से यूनिवर्सिटी तक पढते हैं उन्हें इस बात की इजाजत होनी चाहिए । इससे असम बाईलिंगुअल नहीं बनेगा । बाईलिंगुअल असम बनाने का सवाल भी नहीं है । लेकिन केन्द्र-भाषा के सवाल पर कोई स्पष्ट नीति निर्धारित करके उसपर दृढ़ता से अमल कराने में विफल रहा है । ऐसी नीति का निर्धारण होना चाहिए । जबतक यह नहीं होगा तबतक वहां सामान्य स्थिति कायम नहीं हो सकती है । अभी जो शांति हुई है वह या तो तूफान के पहले की शांति है या मर्घट की शांति है । असम की कोई भी गलत घटना बंगलादेश में प्रभाव डाल सकती है और कुछ तत्व इस बात को लेकर प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि सिल्चर में, कछार में आपस में सघर्ष हो जाये, सघर्ष साम्प्रदायिक रूप धारण कर ले जिसकी प्रतिक्रिया बंगलादेश में हो— ऐसे लोगों के खेल को हमें रोकना पड़ेगा और शीघ्रातिशीघ्र सामान्य स्थिति कायम करने के लिए सभी प्रश्नों का निर्णय करना पड़ेगा मैं जानना चाहता हूं मंत्री महोदय ने जरूर भाषा के प्रश्न पर असम में चर्चा की होगी तो उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, किस तरह से इस सवाल को हल करना चाहते है और सामान्य स्थिति लाने के लिए कौन सी प्रभावी योजना उनके सामने है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अध्यक्ष जी, सबसे पहले वाजपेयी जी ने इस बात की ओर ध्यान खींचा सदन का कि जब वहां असम में दंगे हुए तो उस समय आसाम का शासन उतना सफल नहीं रहा उसको काबू में लाने में जितना कि वे चाहते थे । अब बाद में उन्होंने खुद ही कहा कि प्रदेश सरकार से इन चीजों में काम लेना होता है । काम लेना होता है, मैं नहीं कहूंगा बल्कि मैं कहता हूं यह उनका काम है, वे इसको करें और हमारी उनसे कहने की बात नहीं है उनका खुद करना है । हां, यह अवश्य है कि जब इस तरह के मसले होते है जिनमें भावनाओं का उबाल एकदम से आ जाता है तो शासन के काबू के बाहर भी कुछ दिन के लिए स्थिति कभी कभी चली जाती है । यह और राज्यों का भी अनुभव है और हमको ऐसी स्थिति में राज्य सरकार के हाथ मजबूत करने होते हैं ताकि वे उस स्थिति पर काबू पा सकें क्योंकि ऐसी स्थिति में जैसा उन्होंने स्वयं कहा चाहे भाषा के प्रश्न पर

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त[

या माध्यम के प्रश्न पर विद्यार्थीयो की तरफ से कोई आन्दोलन हो उसमे जो असामाजिक तत्व है या दूसरे तत्व है जोकि प्रदेश का भला नही करना चाहते वे उसमे कूद कर उसका फायदा उठाकर कुछ तोडफोड करना चाहते है और अलग अलग भाषा भाषियो के बीच मे एक दीवार खडी करना चाहते है । तो यह एक ऐसी चीज है जिसमे जबतक सयम के साथ वहा के लोग सभी इस बात को न समझे विशेष तौर पर, इसलिए कि वह एक सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र है, तबतक इस तरह की घटनायें हो सकती है । मेरी आशा है कि आज इस ससद मे इस बात की चर्चा के बाद वहा इसका यह प्रभाव पडेगा कि सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र के लोगो को इसमे बहुत अधिक चौकन्ना होने की आवश्यकता है, इसको वे खूब समझेगे और जो भी आन्दोलन हो वह नही होने देगे बल्कि आपस मे बैठकर इन चीजो का हल निकालेगे । केन्द्र का जहा तक ताल्लुक है सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र होने के नाते भी और इस नाते भी कि असम पिछडा रहा है, कुछ वहा के सचार साधन ऐसे रहे हैं कि कम्युनिकेशन वहा से अच्छा नही रहा इसलिए आवश्यकता है कि उस सारे पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र की तरफ विशेष नजर जाये, वहा के विकास कार्यो मे अधिक गति आये ताकि इन सारी समस्याओ की जो जड है विकास की कमी, वहा के लोगो के आगे बढने के अवसरो की कमी उसका कोई हल निकले जिनके अभाव मे वहा कई स्थितिया उत्पन्न होती है जो बाद म आन्दोलन का रूप ले लेती है और उसकी जड वहा का पिछडा पन ही है ।

आपने जो इस बात पर जोर दिया कि वहा भरोसा वापिस आना चाहिए, अलग अलग लोगो मे, अलग अलग भाषा भाषियो मे, मै बिल्कुल सहमत हू । वह भी एक बुनियादी बात है क्योकि जबतक भरोसा नही होगा आपस मे, तबतक न तो शीघ्रातिशीघ्र कोई अतिम हल निकल सकता है और न उसको स्थाई रूप दिया जा सकता है । आपने विद्यार्थियो की बात कही । मुझ इस बात की खुशी है कि जिन विद्यार्थियो से मै डिब्रूगढ मे गोहाटी मे मिला, इसमे उन स्टूडेन्ट्स यूनियस के पदाधिकारी भी थे जोकि इस आन्दोलन मे अगुवा थे, उन्होने भी और वहां के वाइस चासलर्स ने वहा के जो अध्यापक है उन्होने तथा टीचर्स एसोसिएशन के जो प्रेसीडेन्ट हैं उन्होने, सब ने डिब्रूगढ मे लिखकर मुझ को दिया कि हम अपील करते हैं बगाली लडके वापिस आये, हम उनको आश्वासन देते है कि कैम्पस के अन्दर उनकी सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी हम लेंगे । गौहाटी मे चकि समय कम था, लिखकर नही लेकिन उन्होने कहा कि पहले हमने ऐसी अपील इश्यु की है और मुझ से भी कहा कि आप हमारी तरफ से उन लडको से कहिए, हम वचन देते हैं उनकी सुरक्षा का, यहा कम्पस मे हम उनकी देखभाल करेगे । और उन को हम वापस बुलाना चाहते है । मै मानता हू कि ऐसे वातावरण मे उन को वापस जाना चाहिये । उन का कही और जाने की जो सलाह है मैं उस को नही मानता । मैं समझता हू कि उन का हक है, हर विद्यार्थी को हक है कि देश मे जहा कही भी, किसी कालेज मे वह हो, उस मे उसे पढने दिया जाये और यही स्टूडेंटस चाहते हैं । मुझे आशा है कि इस बारे मे सदन मजबूती से अपनी राय देगा ताकि जो विद्यार्थी, चाहे वह मद्रास का हो चाहे काश्मीर का हो या असम का हो आज किसी कालेज मे पढ़ता है उस मे वह पढ सके । उस को हिन्दुस्तान के किसी कालेज मे पढने का अधिकार है और उस को वहा पढने देना चाहिए । हम सब की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह वहा पढ सके ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी मगर औरो का कर्त्तव्य है कि उन्हे पढने दें ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : बिल्कुल । यही मैं कह रहा हू । अगर ऐसा नही होता तो इस चीज को हम को देखना पडेगा ।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Did you meet any students?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Yes, I met some students. Some of the students complained that after they have gone back, the behaviour was not good to them. I had also met students in hostels who said that the behaviour was all right now.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Where?

SHRI K. C. PANT: In Gauhati. I can give the names and figures.

Therefore, I would appreciate if my hon. friends also help in creating that confidence. My hon. friend, Shri Bhagat, is going there against this background, and he is going there to give additional confidence to the boys in Calcutta when they go there so that they can settle down there. The Universities and the State Government have also promised all help.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Shri Bhagat is not a government spokesman.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Government officials will go from Bengal. As a people's representative he should have more faith in his own colleagues.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We have.

SHRI K. C. PANT: There are certain matters in which the government officials are helpless. Only a representative of the people can create such an atmosphere.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Then why not any other representative.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. C. PANT: The Assam Government has opened liaison office in Gauhati and Dibrugarh to facilitate the return of these students. The Chief Minister and the Health Minister have issued appeals. The State Government has announced *ad hoc* grants for the loss of books and personal belongings of the students. The University of Gauhati and Dibrugarh have agreed to hold annual examinations in the second fortnight of January 1973 to facilitate the students who had earlier gone away. This is the kind of atmosphere that has been created. If you help them, they will go back quicker....(*Interruptions*).

Shri Vajpayee told me that he visited a camp where he was told that money had not reached for rehabilitation. I will certainly look into it. I could not visit that camp myself. Therefore, I am not aware of that.

He said that we should not postpone the consideration of the language question and that the peace there is not very stable. I realise it that an answer to the question of language has to be found and till then things have not been settled down completely. But the process of finding an answer must be left to the people of Assam and Cachar, because they alone will understand each other best, with our help wherever necessary.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, even from the statement of the hon. Minister, it is clear that the situation has not been normal. I draw his attention to the *bundh* which took place only two days before on the 19th by the Cachar Sangram Parishad, some organisation....

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): I know what is the Cachar Sangram Parishad... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The Cachar Sangram Parishad is also dominated by the Congress. They have declared and it has appeared in the papers that if by 25th December, the language issue is not settled, they will resort to higher form of struggle. I do not know what is the higher form of struggle in their mind. But this shows that the situation has not become normal. The minorities there are still apprehensive. They are still agitated. Unless the question of language is settled, I fear, there will be another round of explosion and the situation will further worsen.

The appeals have been issued and even the Chief Minister of West Bengal issued

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

an appeal to the students who have come over to Calcutta from Assam to go back. But he also reported that not a single one has come to him who has expressed his desire to go back. This shows that no confidence has been created in the minds of the people here. ..(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Shut up. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: In the very beginning, I made it very clear that this is a subject on which the sentiments might get aroused You must avoid it. May I request you not to use such word?

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: You kindly see the debates. Once Panditji actually went to his seat to stop him....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: May I request both of you to go outside in the Lobby? Why do you disturb the atmosphere of the House? You go and settle your accounts outside. The word he uttered is unparliamentary.

और आप लोग उन को और चमका रहे हैं। इस का क्या मतलब है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप उन को कहने के बजाय हम लोगो से कहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप उन से कहे कि वापस ले।

SHRI K. S CHAVDA (Patan): He has given so many attributes. He said something that goes against the decorum of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: From the very face, he looks like a chauvinist.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: Why is he attacking me personally, Sir?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: He should withdraw it, Sir.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: Sir, he was exactly doing like this during the time of Panditji also and Panditji had to go to his seat and stop him.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, I am rising on a point of order. Why do you put up with such utterances as those made by the hon. Member, Shri S. M. Banerjee? Should such statements be made, and such words used against an hon. Member of the House,—that he looks like so and so?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that, but he does not withdraw.....(*Interruptions*). That is why I said that anybody speaking without my permission will not go on the record.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am prepared to withdraw if you consider it unparliamentary.

MR. SPEAKER: When I asked you to withdraw, you did not.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: I have never said that I would not withdraw. I withdraw that word, but let him also withdraw from the House

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: When the situation is not yet normal and from the reports of Mr. Pant it is evident and when some efforts are being made to restore normalcy, it is just at this situation, the Home Minister of Assam Government Shri Hiteswar Saika, in a public meeting said that the Assam Government has already decided to introduce Assamese as the medium of instruction through legislation without any round table conference and that is going to be introduced in January. That will be a further provocation and the situation will further worsen.

The facts are proved that there is a planned conspiracy behind these riots on the issue of the language of the minorities. Also the Government of India, in order to escape its own responsibility, has stated that there may be some hand of a foreign intelligence agency behind all these disturbances.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated Anglo-Indians): They are always finding an alibi.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Yes. There is no doubt that it is the Congress Government of the State as well as the Centre who are responsible and they have proved their total bankruptcy to deal with the situation.

Now, they have set up an inquiry. About what? To inquire into the inadequacy of the administrative arrangements made to deal with the disturbances. Now, after the riots have continued for more than three months, the Government is inquiring into whether their machinery is adequate or not. What is this? It is quite obvious that the Government has totally failed and there is the hand behind these riots of the Government and there was a connivance of the Central Government with it.

13.24 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair.*]

So, our main point is that unless the question of the medium of instruction and the language of the minorities is settled on the basis of democratic principles, the situation in Assam will not be normal.

Assamese should be the medium of instruction as well as the medium of administration. That is just and we fully support that....

MR. CHAIRMAN: But, Sir, what do you want to know?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Let me finish. Why are you intervening?.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. The call attention is meant only for seeking information....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: It is the accepted policy of the Government that upto the secondary level the minorities should have the right to have instructions through their mother tongue. This should be extended right up to the college and university level. There is no contradiction between Assamese language becoming the main medium of instruction and the language of administration and the language of minorities being the medium of instruction, both in the primary stage secondary stage, and other levels. Unless this problem is solved on the basis of democratic principles the basis for these disturbances and riots will not be removed. Already the slogan for a separate State of Cachar has been raised. Already plain tribals have raised the demand for separate autonomous State. When the demand for a separate State for Cachar has already been there, do you want that Assam should be disintegrated as the situation in Andhra is? In Andhra they demand a separate State of Telengana. These demands are being raised because of the policy of the Congress Government. The Central Government has totally failed in this regard. If this situation continues how can the integrity of India be developed? How can the unity of India be developed? Their policy leads to disintegration in Assam, in Andhra, and various other States. It has got repercussions throughout India. It shows the total bankruptcy of the Government at the Centre. The problem of the medium of instruction of minorities should be solved on the basis of democratic principles. There should be guarantee for protection of the lives and properties of these minorities. Those who are affected must be given proper relief and rehabilitation.

13.27 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

Sir, we demand that a non-official inquiry should be conducted in these matters. They should find out as to who have been responsible for all these things, and how the situation could be improved and normal situation restored. There should be a deputation from all the parties on behalf of the Parliament. Parliamentary delegation is a 'must', I should say. It must be sent to Assam immediately so

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

that the situation can be improved and normal situation restored and the fears and apprehensions of minorities removed.

These are very vital matters. The situation is very explosive. The movement is still going on. From January the Assamese language is going to be imposed unilaterally. The Minister should take a serious view of the situation. His attitude reflects a total complacency and lack of proper understanding of the situation. That is why, the first thing should be that we should solve this question of the medium of instruction. We want to know how the Central Government is going to solve this problem and improve relations between different linguistic people.

I would again like to emphasise that a non-official inquiry should be conducted in the matter. A Parliamentary Delegation should be sent there. I want a clear answer from the hon. Minister to all my points raised.

SHRI K. C. PANT: These points have already been raised by other hon Members and I have attempted to give whatever information I have in my possession. On the question of agitation in Cachar, when I was in Cachar, I met the various sections of the people there, including the members of the Sangam Parishad, the Bar Association, students and others, and my advice to them was that they should call off the agitation, and that agitations were not going to help in finding a solution to a problem like the medium of instruction in higher education. This is a problem which needs calm and peace and an atmosphere of goodwill, and confidence for a solution and agitation do not help in any of these.

Therefore, while talking to them, I had suggested to them that the right thing would be to discuss the matter further with the Assam Chief Minister, and they had expressed some doubts about the Assam Chief Minister being willing to meet them because of some statement somewhere. There are so many press statements. I would appeal to the press not only in Assam but elsewhere to be very careful in handling such situations. I would appeal to them to be very restrained. When I raised this matter with the Chief Minister, he readily said 'How can I object to meeting them? I shall certainly meet them and talk to them.' Therefore, that is the right approach.

The hon. Member again referred to the statement of the Home Minister of Assam. I have already said that he has said that it was a distorted statement.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Why did he not contradict it?

SHRI K. C. PANT: He has contradicted it. He showed me a press statement..

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: That did not come in any paper.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The hon. Member has perhaps not read it. I shall accept that, but he showed me the press statement ...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: What is his categorical view? Let him answer categorically and say what the position is going to be from January ..

SHRI K. C. PANT: I do not answer for all Home Ministers. I can only answer for the Central Government.

SHRI SAMAR MUKERJEE: But a *bandh* had taken place after the hon. Minister had come back.

SHRI K. C. PANT: My hon. friend had said that the Central Government had abdicated its responsibility. I have already indicated that Shri F. A. Ahmed went there, Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha went there,, and I went there later, and in this particular type of situation, we would certainly help in every way possible. One concrete help which we can give them and we do give them is the assistance of the CRP. I do not know my hon. friend's attitude to the CRP, but I think he will realise the utility of the CRP in situations like this, and it will help to modify the general impression of the CRP which he has....

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE The CRP is used against us only and not to control riots

SHRI K C PANT He made a surprising allegation that the riots had taken place with the connivance of the Centre It is an amazing statement It is an irresponsible statement I would strongly protest against such statements which only tend to exacerbate the feelings that already exist in that area

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE That is because there is a general movement against the high prices of foodgrams

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I had given notices about two things

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय ने पार्लियामेंटरी डेलीगेशन के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है। वह कह रहे हैं कि आसाम में स्थिति शान्त है। मैम्बरों के वहां जाने से स्थिति और भी शान्त हो जायगी, बिगड़ेगी नहीं।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA That has been the demand of the whole House

MR SPEAKER The hon Minister had made it very clear

श्री समर गुहा जब एक मैम्बर का वहां भेजा जा रहा है, तो क्या पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर्ज़ को कलेक्टिवली नहीं भेजा जा सकता है। यह सारे अपोजीशन की डिमांड है।

MR. SPEAKER Usually, we allow only half an hour for the calling attention notice, and we sometimes take it up to 45 minutes But today it has taken more than 1½ hours This is the third time in this week that the calling attention notice, has taken up so much time

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Since the hon Prime Minister is here, she may make a statement about the feasibility of sending an MPs delegation to Assam We have been asking for it for a very long time You could help us in this regard.

13.35 hrs.

RE PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I had written to you about two things May I read out? I *suo motu* wish to say the following which I had written to you immediately

MR SPEAKER That is already expunged Where does his *suo motu* come in now?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I do not want to offend Shri Raj Bahadur and I do not want that he should be left hurt So I only want to say that I have my regards for him and I do not wish to hurt him at all He is a good man, there is no difficulty in saying that personally, he is a good man

MR SPEAKER One thing is there that that is already expunged All that he can safely do now is not to offend him in future

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU All right Sir

But unfortunately I have another unpleasant task and that is in regard to the privilege motion about the four motions that I had moved in this House in this session That has to be taken up That is a very unpleasant task Shri Raj Bahadur had in his speech said—I am told that you Sir, have already heard the tape record and it says that he said—that Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had moved four motions in this session That is number one Number two on top of this the record was altered—I would not use the word 'tampering' just now There are two things There is a clear case of privilege Now I seek your permission to allow me to raise this question of breach of privilege

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): Against his respected friend, Shri Raj Bahadur.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I saw the record. Normally we have the proceedings. I shall make the position very clear. The proceedings are taken from the Reporters' copy. In this case in what had appeared in the proceedings coming from the Reporters' copy, I do not think in between there is any tempering. The tape-recording is there. I think in this case Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is correct there (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Privilege comes.

MR. SPEAKER: The tape-recording is there. The Minister explained it (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a question of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: No question of privilege. Sometimes, when all of you are speaking, the Reporter takes it wrong. Tampering comes in if there is some change in between. Sometimes, when all of you are speaking, the Reporters do not catch it. In that case, we leave it to the Members to correct. They can correct it. In this case, somehow, unfortunately, it happened. I have laid the position as it is before you. I request that this may be dropped.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: As per your desire that it should be dropped, and since you have made the position clear that he had said it, which was incorrectly put in the proceedings, I drop it on your request.

But I wish Shri Raj Bahadur.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): What about my privilege motion against Shri S. N. Mishra? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I have got it. I am waiting for the member. You mean that matter about the Balayogi?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: It is with me. It is there. I will discuss with him.

There was also a case, similar to this recording. Some similar sounding words somehow are mistyped (*Interruptions*). You are interested in keeping it alive.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly allow me to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: You see me later on.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He may not attend the House (*Interruptions*). I have a document which is addressed to the Prime Minister, copies of which have been distributed, in which my leader, Shri Indrajit Gupta, has been attacked.

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask both of you to see me in my Chamber.

A similar mistake happened yesterday, to which reference was made by Shri Kachwai. It is a similar mistake of translation. They thought this *Nivesh* was another Bill. But it was some translation of that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I rise on a point of order. The House cannot be misled like this. It was no question of translation. This is the letter:

"My dear Mrs. Gandhi, I learnt this afternoon...."

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Unless I call you....(*Interruptions*). Are you listening to me? So long as I am on my legs, nothing else will go on record.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Do I take it that the privilege motion has been refused?

MR. SPEAKER: I will explain to you and then refuse it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: When will you explain it?

MR. SPEAKER: I will explain it to you and if you are not convinced then I will think about it. There is nothing in that but I thought it must be brought to your notice. (*Interruptions*). Order, order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, let the whole thing be laid on the Table of the House. (*Interruptions*). Let me lay it

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. You are not called by me Nothing will go on record.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly allow me to say that whatever Mr. Shambu Nath Misra is circulating. * *

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Please do not use such words.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Sir, regarding the reply of the Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade with regard to my letter to you, of the 18th December, I wish to say that this reply says that the Prime Minister's Secretariat as well as the Foreign Trade Ministry have received no complaint, but there is the original copy of the paper.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please send it to me. You write to me. Do not bring it here so abruptly.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What should I do?

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that you may send it to me. Whatever is your comment, send it to me.. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K N. TIWARI (Bettiah): Sir, is it proper? I am referring to what Mr. Banerjee said. Is it permissible?**

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed him. I told him that so long as I am here standing, he cannot speak like that. (*Interruptions*)

Order, order Mr. Shastri.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: Why don't you allow me to read the whole thing.

MR SPEAKER: I am not allowing.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE. Why? It is a privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed your privilege motion. It is no privilege motion. You want to know why. This is not a privilege motion.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE: Why should the leader of that party only be the leader? The leader of my party also is a leader.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Even I am a leader of a party! (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Today you may laugh it out. But the question is more serious. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You are disturbing the House. I have not called you. I have not allowed it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not disturbing. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, may I seek one guidance from you? Am I to take it from your observation—I do not want to bring in any personal element into this—that it is open to any Member of this Houe to multiply and circulate a document containing palpable falsehood against another Member and there is no remedy for it? That is all I want to know from you. You tell us there is no remedy here; we know how to deal with such people elsewhere. (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: We also know how to deal with you all.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: These devotees of the Balyogi * * (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: **

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के लगभग 30 हजार स्टेशन मास्टर और असिस्टेंट स्टेशन मास्टर असहयोग आन्दोलन कर रहे है 16 दिसम्बर से तो मैं चाहूंगा कि उस के बारे मे उप-रेल मंत्री जो यहा मौजद है, वह एक ब्यान दें, उन से बातें करे । उन का टैन प्वाइंट डिमाड है और मेरे पास कलकत्ते से चिट्ठी आई है कि ए. आई सी सी. के नुमाइदे उन को वहा जा जा कर टेरराइज कर रहे है और उन के आन्दोलन करने मे दिक्कत पैदा कर रहे हैं । तो इस के बारे में वह एक ब्यान दें कि उन की मांग क्या है ? सरकार की नीति क्या है और उस का हल वह कैसे निकालना चाहते है ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose* . . . (*Interruptions*).

MR SPEAKER: All of you please sit down; you are speaking without my permission.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): That word** should not be there.

MR. SPEAKER. It will not be there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I withdraw that word** let only the other remain.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I wrote to you about the Metro Goldwyn Meyer employees. There has been a conspiracy between one set of Indians and another set of Americans....

MR. SPEAKER: By writing you do not get my permission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: ....@

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you; it will not go on record. There is no provision in the Rule that I should allow anything to come in this House at any time. You should come through proper channel.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I make one submission taking only half a minute? I wrote to you.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I have not called you.

13.46 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Account of Mormugao Port Trust for 1970-71 and Audit Report thereon

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Mormugao Port Trust for the year 1970-71 and the Audit Report thereon under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-4104/72].

Annual Report of Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): On behalf of Shri R K. Khadilkar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the activities of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation, for the year 1970-71 [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-4105/72].

Review and Annual Report of Hindustan Steel Limited, Ranchi

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Steel Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1971-72.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

@Not recorded.

(2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Steel Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General there on. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4106/72].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF FERTILISERS AND CHEMICALS, TRAVANCORE LIMITED

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SNGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Limited, for the year 1970-71.

(2) Annual Report of the Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Limited, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4107/72]

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

MINUTES

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Twelfth to Twenty-first sittings of the Committee on Petitions.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 19th December, 1972, agreed without any amendment to the Delimitation Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th December, 1972."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Capital of Punjab (Development and Regulation) (Chandigarh Amendment) Bill, 1972, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th December, 1972."

CAPITAL OF PUNJAB (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) (CHANDIGARH AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Capital of Punjab (Development and Regulation) (Chandigarh Amendment) Bill, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FIFTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I beg to present the Fifty-fifth Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Ninth Report relating to Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): I beg to present the Seventh Report of the Committee on Petitions.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

EIGHT REPORT

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk): I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

13.48 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: EXPULSION OF THE FIRST SECRETARY IN THE HIGH COMMISSION OF INDA IN KAMPALA

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The House will be disturbed to learn of a further incident that has occurred in the last two days concerning our relations with Uganda.

We have received information that our First Secretary in our High ommission in Kampala has been asked to leave the country. Shri N. N. Desai, the First Secretary, was summoned by the Minister of Defence of Uganda at 8.30 A.M. last Tuesday, the 19th of December. Our High Commissioner who had requested that he should be present at the interview was not permitted to do so. At this interview Shri Desai was shown a letter signed by him which he had addressed to the local National Transport Company in which he had made inquiries on behalf of the High Commission about the ownership of certain cars belonging to expelled Asians in order to determine whethr their owners were Indian nationals. The Defence Minister of Uganda stated that in addressing a letter to the transport company on this matter, Shri Desai had acted in an improper manner and not in conformity with his diplomatic functions. Shri Desai's explanation that these were normal consular inquiries was summarily rejected. The Minister then informed him that he should leave the country within 48 hours in viw of these improper activities.

For the information of Honourable Members, I might explain that a number of cars belonging to those expelled had been taken out of Uganda by the National Transport Company and had reached Mombasa from where the Uganda Government had ordered them to be brought back on the plea that they had been wrongly exported. In making inquiries on this matter, particularly where Indian nationals were concerned, our High Commission was obviously exercising its legitimate functions of safeguarding the interests and residual assets of Indian nationals. The High Commission in fact had alreay addressed a similar Note to the Uganda Foreign Office.

Our High Commissioner has lodged a strong protest with the Foreign Office of Uganda and has sought an interview with the Foreign Minister. Similar protests were also made with the Acting High Commissioner of Uganda in Delhi who till yesterday stated that he had no information on this matter.

Yesterday a Note was received by our High Commission from the Uganda Foreign Office reiterating that Shri Desai should leave Uganda by 9.00 A.M. this morning. Shri Desai left Uganda yesterday.

The House is aware of the considerable restraint Government has exercised over the past months in relation to the distressing events that have taken place in Uganda. At this stage I should like to assure the House that we are pursuing this matter and will take whatever action is necessary in our best interests.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है, उन्होंने हमारे सैक्रेटरी को निकाल दिया और हम कोई रैसीप्रोक्ल एक्शन नहीं ले सकते, क्यों नहीं उन के सैक्रेटरी को कहें कि देश छोड़ कर चला जाये ? बहुत धैर्य हो गया है, बहुत रेस्टेन्ट की बातें हो गई हैं ।

SHII G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): What action is the Government of India going to take ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very recent matter. I think we will ask him after some time.

13.52 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 20th December, 1972."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): About this motion, I have my regrets, because certain Bills which were listed in the Bulletin Part II like the Urban Property Ceiling Bill are not coming before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: He attends the BAC meeting and then he comes here and speaks against it. I do not like it. This is an accepted convention The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 20th December, 1972."

The motion was adopted.

13.53 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377
LETTER FROM CHIEF SECRETARY, HARYANA TO THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA FOR CONDUCTING INQUIRY INTO THE AFFAIRS OF HARYANA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Bengusarai): Sir, I want to make a few submissions which are of great constitutional importance and which relate to the dignity and impartiality of the exalted office of the Comptroller and Auditor General. The proposition I want to make is that the Government of Haryana has tried to involve this exalted office in a function which does not ilegitimately belong to its domain. The relevance of bringing this matter before this House is that this is as a sequel to certain charges of corruption made against the Chief Minister of Haryana in the first instance by the legislators of the State and later supported by no loss than 121 Members of Parliament. It is in that context that the Chief Secretary to the Haryana Governmnt wrote to the Comptroller and Auditor General this letter dated the 8th November, 1972. This is the wording of the letter which the House must consider.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you sure about it?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am prepared to authenticate it.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you take the responsibility for it?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Yes; complete responsibility. The letter says:

"I am directed to say that a memorandum was submitted to the President of India by certain M.L.As of the Haryana Vidhan Sabha in which allegations had been levelled against the Chief Minister of Haryana. Some of the allegations in the Memoranrum pertain to certain purchase transactions made by the Haryana State Electricity Board. Sometime back the Chief Minister of Haryana had made a statement on the floor of Haryana Vidhan Sabha that he would get these allegations enquired into and thereafter an enquiry was conducted by the Director, Special Inquiry Agency under the Vigilance Department of the State Government. The finding of the Director, Special Inquiry Agency, was that in all these transactions, prescribed procedure had been followed. However, the Chairman of the State Electricity Board has requested that an inquiry into these all allegations may also be got conducted through an outside and independent agency and the State Government are in agreement with this suggestion.

Therefore, I am directed to request you in this behalf to get a special audit

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

conducted in respect of the Electricity Board so that the finding arrived at in the enquiry conducted by the Director, Special Inquiry Agency could be further verified...."

The point to which I want to draw the attention of the hon. House is that this letter gives a lead in the matter and asks the Auditor-General to merely rubber stamp the findings of its vigilance department.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him be brief.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Unless we consider the whole matter, how do you expect us to come to proper conclusions?

The powers and functions of the Auditor-General are defined by the Constitution, and those powers are extremely limited, so long as Parliament does not pass a legislation extending the powers and functions of the Auditor-General. It is only at the instance of the Governor or the President of India that the Auditor General can conduct an inquiry of this kind. There is no mention in this letter that this has been done with the approval, or at the instance of the Governor, and so on. It cannot be done at the instance of the Chief Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed him two minutes under rule 377. He can ask the Minister to make a statement.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: During the Calling Attention I did not take more than five or six minutes. That you do not appreciate. This is a matter which interests the entire House.

MR. SPEAKER: It will not interest many people.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The memorandum dated the 24th February 1972 itself makes a specific allegation about an appointment in the office of the Accountant-General. When that is the allegation, how can the office of the Auditor-General take note of it and go into this matter? The specific allegation is:

"The incharge of accounts being the biggest factor for providing either a great hindrance or a positive help in any attempt or scheme for a huge fraud on Board's funds, the then F.A.M. (Finance and Accounts Member) was decided to be replaced by some positively helpful officer of A.G.'s office. It was so manoeuvred that the present F.A.M. came to be appointed though he did not fulfil the eligibility conditions under the Act."

The name of that person is also mentioned here. This is another specific allegation made in the memorandum, that is, against an appointment in the office of the Accountant-General.

Therefore, my humble submission is that this matter should not be remitted the Auditor-General. This is intended for getting a blanket clearance certificate from the Auditor-General. It is an attempt to bring down the office of the Auditor General, to bring about the political contamination of the office of the Auditor-General. It must be decried and we must not allow this procedure to be adopted in the interest of the honour, dignity and impartiality of the office of the Auditor-General.

14 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Mr Speaker, Sir, this is a matter between the State Government and the Comptroller and Auditor-General. When the State Government decides to take the aid and assistance of the Comptroller and Auditor-General to go into specific charges, certainly, it is for the Comptroller and Auditor General to decide about it.. In this particular matter, the C.A.G. has thought, as a specific request has been made to them, though normally it is a matter for the Auditor General of the State concerned to look into it....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): You mean the Accountant General?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Yes, the Accountant General. Thank you for the correction. Wherever you deserve it, I give it.

MR. SPEAKER: Most of the time he does'nt.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is a matter of opinion.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The C.A.G. has agreed—the Accountant General audits everything—as they have mentioned certain specific auditing to be done, to do it on certain conditions. (*Interruptions*) The C.A.G. certainly is competent to interpret the Act and he has correctly interpreted it. He has agreed that on crtain definite conditions. One of the conditions is that the man of the status of Accountant General, as a special officer, will go and look into the matter, only about the specific charges regarding the Electricity Board, not other things. The specific charges about the Electricity Board will certainly be gone into. That will be done by a very independent person of the status of the Accountant General. (*Interruptions*). What is wrong about it? You want a certain independent authority..

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That cannot be a substitute for an inquiry committee.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: That is a matter of opinion. As to what the C.A.G. has done there is nothing wrong about it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What about the constitutional powers or the legal powers of the Comptroller and Auditor General? Would you like him to be brought into the arena of controversy? We will doubt the integrity and findings of such a body in a matter like this. This is a political thing.. . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Corrupt persons are being shielded.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is to shield the corrupt Chief Minister of Haryana. The C.A.G. who is an officer for the entire courtry must not be a party to. give clearance.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. We go to the next item now.

14.04 hrs.

MULKI RULES BILL

THE MINNSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to provide for certain amendments to the Mulki Rules so as to limit their operation, for the validation of certain appointments and for the repeal, in a phased manner, of the said rules and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

14.04½ hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

The Honourable Members are aware of the circumstances leading to the introduction of this Bill. The House has had occasion to discuss the Mulki Rules issue earlier on a call attention motion, and on November 27 the Prime Minister made a statement before the House on the decisions to meet the situation arising out of the Supreme Court Judgment given in October last. I therefore propose to mention briefly only the general scheme of the Bill at this stage.

The Bill is a very short one, consisting of 7 clauses and 2 schedules. The provisions of the Bill fall broadly into three parts. The first part, or the preliminary part, consists of the short title and the definitions clause. The second part relates to the past, and it consists of clauses 3 and 4. The third part relates to future, and it consists of clauses 5, 6 and 7 and the schedules. The provisions relating to the second part, namely, clauses 3 and 4, seek to amend the Mulki Rules for the duration of the period commencing from the formation of the State of Andhra Pradesh and ending with the commencement of the proposed legislation, and

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

validate the appointments made during this period in contravention of the Mulki Rules. As the House is aware, there has been considerable doubt and uncertainty during the period to which these clauses relate with regard to the application or otherwise of the Mulki Rules. Right from the coming into force of the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957, till the Supreme Court struck down section 3 of that Act by its judgment dated 28-3-1969 in A. V. S. Narasinga Rao's case, it was assumed that section 2 of the Act had operated to repeal the Mulki Rules, and that the only law as to application of requirement as to residence was that provided for by the rules made under the Act. From the decision of the Supreme Court in A. V. S. Narasinga Rao's case till the recent judgment of the Supreme Court also it was assumed that the Mulki Rules were not in force. I need not refer to the various decisions of the Andhra Pradesh High Court on the question as to whether the Mulki Rules were repealed or not. I am referring to these facts only for emphasising the need for having suitable provisions for validation of appointments which were made in the past on the basis that the Mulki Rules were not in force.

Permit me to explain clauses 3 and 4 in a little greater detail. Clause 3, by a temporary amendment, seeks to confine the operation of the Mulki Rules during the period from the formation of the State of Andhra Pradesh till the commencement of the proposed legislation only to these posts in respect of which a requirement as to residence in Telangana was prescribed under the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957. It validates appointments to all other posts. Clause 4 makes an amendment to the Mulki Rules for the duration of the period from the formation of the State of Andhra Pradesh till the commencement of the proposed legislation so as to make them directory in their application to the posts to which the residential requirement was applicable under the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957. As already explained, there were different judicial decisions holding the field at different times, and there were some cases in which the residential requirement was not complied with even though the posts were those notified in the 1957 Act. The idea in making the Mulki Rules directory in regard to the various posts for this period is to ensure that while the validity of appointments made in accordance with the residential requirement is not in any way affected, the validity of appointments made without compliance with residential requirement is ensured.

I now pass on to explain the scheme of clauses 5, 6 and 7 of the Bill, that is. the clauses relating to the future. Clause 5 of the Bill seeks to repeal the Mulki Rules in so far as they relate to appointments other than the appointments to posts in respect of which, according to Government's decisions, the residential requirement is to be continued. Sir, these posts will be found enumerated in Schedule I and Schedule II. As a result of clause 5, Mulki Rules will continue in operation only so far as the posts mentioned in the Schedules are concerned. I would like to make it clear at this stage that we are not, by this legislation, prescribing any residential requirement in respect of the posts mentioned in the Schedules. The residential requirement applies in respect of those posts because we have not repealed the Mulki Rules in relation to those posts.

Clause 6 of the Bill seeks to repeal the Mulki Rules in so far as they relate to posts specified in the Schedules and which are located within the capital area, that is to say, the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The repeal will take effect from the expiration of the 31st day of December, 1977.

Clause 7 of the Bill seeks to repeal the Mulki Rules in their application to the posts specified in the Schedules and which are located in other areas of Telangana. The repeal will take effect from the expiration of the 31st December, 1980.

Sir, an analysis of clauses 5, 6 and 7 would reveal that those clauses adopt the device of a partial repeal of the Mulki

Rules so that what remains after such repeal would be relevant only in respect of the posts for which the residential requirement is intended to be continued.

At the end I may briefly mention that authority for the Bill is derived from Article 35(b) of the Constitution which has continued, after commencement of the Constitution, the residential requirement for Government Employment provided under the Mulki Rules framed by the Nizam, until altered or repealed or amended by Parliament. The Bill does not contravene the provisions of Article 16 of the Constitution as no new requirements as to residence for public Employment is being created.

The Bill only seeks to restrict the operation of such requirement under the Mulki Rules which have continued in force under Art 35(b) and to repeal the rules in a phased manner under powers given to the Parliament under that rule.

I request the House to consider and to adopt the Motion which I have moved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for certain amendments to the Mulki Rules so as to limit their operation, for the validation of certain appointments and for the repeal, in a phased manner, of the said rules and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration"

SHRI J. RAMESHWAR RAO (Mahbubnagar): With your permission, Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On what point?

SHRI J. RAMESHWAR RAO: On this Bill which is just now the matter for consideration.

Sir, the Bill which was circulated, has an annexure which contains extracts from the Hyderabad Civil Service Regulations taken from the latest official edition published in 1950 incorporating corrections and additions upto the end of Azur, 1359 F., *viz.*, October, 1949 in English calendar. I am afraid this annexure is not relevant to the present Bill because the Mulki rules were adapted after 1st November, 1956 by the Andhra Pradesh Government as valid laws and applicable to Telengana region under the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Adaptation of Laws Order, 1957. These rules were continued in their operation by virtue of the provisions of Sections 119 and 120 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, read with Art. 372 of the Constitution. What should be included as annexure to this Bill are these adapted Mulki rules and not the present annexure. I wonder how this Bill could be fully considered without the change of annexure.

There is one more point, Mr. Deputy Speaker. The Mulki rules circulated to us does not appear to be complete. I would like to refer to Clause 2(d) (ii) which reads:

"Any post of Police Officer as defined in clause (b) of Section 3 of the Hyderabad City Police Act, 1348: F"

Now, Sir, as this is a material part of the Bill, there should have been an annexure giving the Hyderabad City Police Act, 1348 F. This is a State Act. We have not got it. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I understand that this one has been put in the Library. This particular Act that you refer to, that is, the Hyderabad City Police Act, has been placed in the Library, for the reference of Hon. Members.

SHRI J. RAMESHWAR RAO: This is a pre-independence Act. It could have been added to the Annexure. This is my submission.

On both these points, the Bill as introduced is incomplete and I request your ruling on this point whether an incomplete Bill can be taken up for consideration.

Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mirdha, have you anything to say on this?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, as you yourself explained, we have put the extracts from the Hyderabad City Police Act (which defines a Police Officer) in the Library and that should meet with the needs of the situation. Actually the annexure is not specifically a part of the Bill as such. It is just there as an information for the guidance and facility of the hon. Members, so that it may serve as a ready reference. We have placed this Act which he has referred to in the Library so that those hon. Members who want may have a look at it and see as to what we want to do

Also it has been mentioned that the Eighth Edition should have been mentioned and not the Seventh Edition. My reply is very brief. The Eighth Edition does not contain the original concept of the Mulki Rules which is the basis of this Bill. The Eighth edition relates to certain other purposes. Now, our main purpose here in having the extract is to see as to what the concept of the Mulki rule is, which is being sought to be amended under the proposed Bill. It is therefore not the Eighth Edition, but the Seventh Edition which is the proper reference material to fall back upon and this is exactly what we have done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I agree that annexures are not really part of the Bill; they are there only for the reference of the Members. With regard to the particular Act that the hon. Member had referred to, it has been placed in the Library for his reference. If the hon. Minister says that the proposed amendments are in relation to the extracts that are relevant, which have been given at the end of the Bill, I do not see any irregularity in that.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone): Here, annexure is part of the Bill.

SHRI J. RAMESHWAR RAO: With your permission, may I say that under the Andhra Pradesh Adaptation of Laws Order the earlier laws have been adapted, and they are no more valid?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member can make use of this point in his speech. I see that his name is there on the list. When he speaks, he can refer to this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): May I seek your guidance regarding the procedure? Already, the motion for consideration of the Bill has been moved here. Some of us have given amendments to this consideration motion, to the effect that the Bill may be circulated for eliciting public opinion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall ascertain from him whether he will be moving his amendment.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to know from you at what stage we can make observations on that. Would you give priority to those who have tabled such amendments, because that is a very basic point?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a very well known and accepted procedure that soon after the motion for consideration is moved, amendments to that motion are moved. I shall ascertain from the hon. Member whether he is moving those amendments, and then in the course of his speech, he can speak on both the amendments and the motion for consideration. That is the accepted procedure.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I had raised som other point. It appears to me that the procedure being followed absolutely varies from the general procedure. That was why I was asking for a general clarification. For instance, while moving this particular amendment that the Bill may be circulated for eliciting opinion thereon, if we feel that we can make some observations at the initial stage, if we are allowed to do so, that may help in the discussion. Can that not be done?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is not the practice.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobilli): I have tabled a motion for reference to the Supreme Court....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall ascertain from him whether he is moving it. We have not come to that stage yet. I am dealing with points of order now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): May I make a submission?.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already given my ruling on the point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am not referring to that. With your permission, I want to make a submission which will perhaps lessen the burden or pressure on the time fixed for this debate.

Our party has decided to boycott the debate on this subject. We had earlier been opposed to its introduction. We stick to the basic position....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member needs not make a speech then.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Instead of solving the problem....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, he is making a speech.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Instead of solving the problem, it would lead to further accentuation of the trouble. No element in Andhra Pradesh seems to be in support of this measure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member is entitled to his opinion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We have also another complaint, against the Chair. Although doubts have been expressed about the legality and constitutionality of the measure, the Chair did not think it fit to give us the benefit of the advice of the Attorney-General.... We, therefore, find ourselves in great difficulty, so far as the legality and constitutionality of this particular measure is concerned....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That question had been disposed of already.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Government have not been well advised in bringing forward this motion without doing political and human engineering. So, our party has decided to boycott the debate on this Bill.

Shri Shyamnandan Mishra and some other Members then left the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I would also like to disassociate myself and my party from this Bill. As I had said when the Bill was introduced, this Government with its eyes open is going in for a public blood bath in Andhra Pradesh and Telengana. I cannot see how this Bill is being welcomed by anybody except for Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma Therefore, I shall not asociate myself in any way with this Bill. I feel that the Bill should never have been introduced. I thought that we had succeeded in stopping the Government from introducing it: I thought that we had persuaded them to see the wisdom of not introducing this Bill, but since the Government chooses to ignore all such protests, I and my party cannot associate with this debate.

Shri Piloo Mody and some other Members then left the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry in all this confusion I forgot to ascertain from the members who have given notices of amendments to this motion. Shri K. Narayana Rao.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: I move:

"That the President of India may be requested to refer the Mulki Rules Bill, 1972, for the advisory opinion of the Supreme Court under article 143 of the Constitution of India". (1)

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): I move:

"That the President be requested to refer the Mulki Rules Bill 1972, to the Supreme Court, under article 143 of the Constitution for its opinion". (31)

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): My amendment is in list No. 1.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am going according to the list given here. This must have been rearranged.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: I move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th February, 1973". (2)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 4th April, 1973". (3)

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: I move:

"That the Bill to provide for certain amendments to the Mulki Rules so as to limit their operation, for the validation of certain appointments and for the repeal, in a phased manner, of the said rules and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely: Shri R. V. Bade, Shri Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shri Madhu Dandavate, Shri R. N. Goenka, Shri Jagannathrao Joshi, Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai, Shri Mallikarjun, Shri P. G. Mavalankar, Shri Piloo Mody, Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya, Shri K. C. Pant, Shri Dhan Shah Pradhan, Shri M. S. Purty, Shri Ramkanwar, Shri M. Satyanarayana Rao, Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri, Shri Rana Bahadur Singh, Shri G. P. Yadav, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, and 10 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 10 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee". (4)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everybody is so much confused. Members are confused. The Chair is also confused

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Distribution of confusion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are all human beings with all our failings.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat): What about my amendment?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your amendment is to clause 2. This is the motion for consideration. We are all confused.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): At least there is socialism in confusion.

*SHRI B. N. REDDY (Niryalguda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am speaking on behalf of the Communist Party of India of which the great Shri P. Sundaraya. Our party lead by Sundaraya struggled hard for the establishment of Andhra Pradesh. In the first place I want to make it clear that it is disgraceful and shameful on the part of the Government to bring forward this Bill before this august House. The Government are reviving their feudalistic tendencies which existed before 50 years. This does not contribute to the unity of India. The Government ignored the opinions of learned jurists and other section of society and brought forward this Bill. The so called socialist Government have ignored everything arbitarily and compulsorily brought forward this Bill. They have utilised their brute majority for this purpose and actually imposed this Bill on the august House. This is really shameful act on the part of the Government.

*The original speach was delivered in Telugu.

I would like to ask the circumstances in which this Bill has been brought before this House. The Congress Party instead of maintaining the unity and integrity of Andhra Pradesh have thought it fit to disintegrate it. This is regrettable Let us examine the 5-point formula of the Prime Minister. We all know about the 8-point formula. This 5-point formula has been brought about to satisfy the people of Andhra Pradesh but only to encourage their ruling waring groups of Andhra Pradesh. This 5-point formula has assumed a new form. This formula does not help in solving the problem of unemployment or the backwardness of Andhra Pradesh. (*Interruption*) Let us examine the circumstances under which this Bill has come about. Andhra Pradesh has been called the granery of the South But today it is effected by drought conditions and threatened famine. It is a very backward State. It occupies the 5th place in the matter of population but in the matter of industry this occupies the 10th place. Among the students lakhs of students are unemployed and there are so many about the streets. For all these things the ruling party is responsible They run counter to the aspirations of the people of Andhra Pradesh and endanger its unity. This is how this 5-point formula has come about But we should examine, whether this Bill helps in maintaining the integrity and unity of Andhra Pradesh. No, it does not help in it. In one word I can say that this 5-point formula has only enflamed the passions of Andhra Pradesh. Even the State Government were so divided into two warring groups and they are settling it on the streets.

Sir, it is really establishing to find that the Congress Party is saying that 5-point formula of the Prime Minister is a panacea for the ills of Andhra Pradesh. This is a blessing.

It is misleading on the part of the Government to say that this Bill which encouraged regionalism to the worse possible limits is a Bill which will do good to the people of Andhra Pradesh. The Government have only taken an opportunist view of the problem and have utilised to serve its own ends. It is the duty of the Government to explain as to how this Bill encourage the unity of Andhra Pradesh. It seems to me that this Bill which encourages Mulkis and non Mulkis in one State is perhaps the socialist view of the Congress party. According to this Bill they have put up another regional Committee in rivalry to already existing regional committee. I could not understand how these two regional committees can help in maintaining the unity of Andhra Pradesh.

The ruling party cries from roof tops that they always want to maintain the unity and integrity of Andhra Pradesh. But judging by the recent disturbances in Andhra Pradesh it is very clear that this Bill did not help in maintaining the unity of Andhra Pradesh. It only helps in disintegrating it.

I want to mention the most shameful and disgraceful act of the Congress Government. What is the source of this Bill. The ruling party always says that it is wedded to socialism but this bill only revives the old feudal tenets of Nizam of Hyderabad. The Congress party have used the Mulki rules which existed 50 years back to suit their own purpose and let us see as to why the Nizam of Hyderabad introduced this Mulki rules. The Nizam introduced these Mulki rules, only to accentuate differences between Andhra, Maharashtra, Karnataka. He wanted to stop the migration of the people of Andhra Pradesh to other States. This Congress party have revived these rules only for their own purpose. *Prima facie* this Bill is a out moded Bill. This is a shameful and disgraceful Bill.

Sir, I want to mention the political implications of this Bill. This Bill only encourages the waring groups of the ruling party in Andhra Pradesh. Mrs. Indira Gandhi has brought forward this Bill only to maintain the prestige of the Congress party. This Bill does not help in the unity of Andhra Pradesh but only helps the ruling groups of Andhra Pradesh.

They are setting up one regional committee after another regional committee to suit their own ends. It is really hard to think as to how unity can be brought about as a result of this Bill. Again we

find in this Bill an exception has been in the case of Hyderabad. This does not help in improving the welfare of the people. This Bill only helps in maintaining the power of the ruling party. (*interruptions*) We have got our own views on this problem but you have got no courage to accept the suggestions offered by us. It is well known that Andhra Pradesh and Telengana are backward States. Some time back I wrote a letter to Mrs. Indra Gandhi asking her whether she is prepared to give all possible assistance to the backward areas of Andhra Pradesh and Telengana. She has replied stating that I need not worry when the Central Government will take all possible steps to remove the backward region of Andhra and Telengana. The Central Government are not prepared to promote the welfare of the 4½ crores of people of Andhra Pradesh and improve the backward regions of the State.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Reddy you please speak on the Bill all generalities.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is speaking on the Bill Sir.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: The Central Government should give liberal assistance and funds for the development of backward regions of Andhra Pradesh. Take concrete steps to remove unemployment, start more industries in Andhra Pradesh. They should take long term steps to remove these problems.

I want to state categorically that the Government of India should faithfully and sincerely implement the 2 : 1 formula in the whole of Andhra Pradesh. If you are really interested in maintaining the unity of Andhra Pradesh you should definitely implement 2 : 1 formula. But today that formula does not suit the purpose. These Mulki rules only suit your purpose. This is a shame on the part of the Government wedded to the policy of socialism.

In conclusion it is my duty to bring to your notice the political game played by the ruling parties in Andhra Pradesh. The State Government has been divided into two waring groups and they have encouraged regionalism and separatism. They are responsible for these disturbances. They want to destroy the unity of Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Shri B. V. Subba Reddy is leader of another group. Both of them are faithful allies of the Prime Minister and both of them are still Ministers. They want to create separate States for themselves to suit their own purpose. (*Interruptions*) People who supported separatism some time back have turned integratist and people who supported integration some time back have turned separatists. These tactics are puerly for the sake of power only. For the sake of power these groups are spreading discontent among the people of Andhra and enflame their passions. This political gamble is against all canons of propriety and politics. But Mr. Indira Gandhi has supported this because she belongs to the Congress party which is a ruling party. If I want to say in one word the people of Andhra Pradesh have been held to ran some by these ruling groups in Andhra Pradesh only the people are suffering as a result of this and nobody else. (*Interruption*). I want to state that even ruling party cannot turn back wheels of history. They will get the punishment which is due to them. We all know how the Nizam of Hyderabad has been taught a severe lesson by the people. That State has been broken up. (*Interruption*) I warn that this Congress Government will also be punished in the same way as the Nizam of Hyderabad was punished by the people. I want to emphasise the punishment which will be given to Congress party will be much more severe than that. I want that these white cap Congress men should note this. As a Communist party member who has shed blood for the removal of the Nizam and for the establishment of Vishal Andhra I am issuing this warning. I want to emphasise that this 2 : 1 formula should be faithfully implemented. The Central Government should give all possible assistance to the backward and undeveloped areas and take steps to remove unemployment. Mrs. Indira Gandhi has given two months time to these waring groups to fight among themselves. I want to state

that the 4 1|2 crores of people of Andhra Pradesh will not forgive this Government for their misdeeds and they will throw them in the Indian Ocean. This 5—point formula is like the formula of the monkey settling the disputes of two cats. This is all for the sake of power.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH (Guntur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill, and I do so with a great sense of responsibility. I will explain one reason why I am supporting this Bill, and that will do away with the arguments of my friend, Shri Reddy, of the CMP straightway. While criticising the contents of the Bill, he has formulated an alternative proposition for the solution of the Mulki problem and that is the perpetuation of the division of the jobs between Andhra and Telengana on a 2:1 basis for all time to come. I ask Shri Reddy: is it a modern conception of Mulki-isation? While the Bill seeks to stop the application of the Mulki rules to Hyderabad city by the year 1977 and to the rest of Telengana by the year 1980, what my learned friend, Shri Reddy, is suggesting is a perpetual reservation of one-third of the seats for all times to come. If this is what you call integration of a State, by socialism, democracy and modernisation, I do not know what you mean by these words. I am only making the point that whether the proposal mentioned in the Bill is satisfactory or not, it is certainly much more satisfactory than the alternative which the CMP has suggested, which means in effect the perpetuation of the Mulki rules for all times to come. I know that some of my friends from Telengana want the perpetual application of the Mulki rules.

SHRI S. B GIRI (Warangal): We do not want perpetual Mulki rule at all. We do not want a dispute within the State. We want a separate Telengana..... .. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I am not saying that he is in the same box with Shri Reddy....(*interruptions*). I am not yielding. Let me finish my speech. The point that I am trying to make out is this. With the so-called radicalism, Shri Reddy is in the same box, as some friends from Telengana who want a perpetual application of the Mulki Rules, including inferior, superior and all types of jobs.

Why I am supporting this Bill is that I have a moral responsibility to support it There is a historical reason for it. The question is not whether some of my Andhra friends are satisfied with it. That is not the question. The question is that the Prime Minister left it to us, and to the leaders of Andhra and Telengana, to come to an agreement as to how to solve this problem. We sat for days and days together. I am one of those who urged that the Mulki Rules should stop so far as the capital city is concerned, because we consider it a great anomaly, by the year 1974 by which time the Public Employment Act, had it been in operation, would have ended. We wanted the Mulki Rules application to Hyderabad capital city to be ended by 1974 and to the rest of area a little later, perhaps, according to whatever justiceability of the case may be. But we failed to arrive at an agreement. It is the utmost tragedy that we failed to arrive at an agreement.

Then, all of us went to the Prime Minister and requested her to make an adjudication on the issue. When she has given a decision, whether I may like it or not, whether it is in consonance with what I feel is correct or not, I for one feel morally bound to follow the decision that she has given.

I will say one thing more here. The people who are now asking . (*interruptions*). I am the man on whose question Pandit Nehru announced the formation of Andhra State. I have fought many bottle—many battles .(*Interruptions*). .I have faced many bottles on my head; I am a fighter and I have fought many battles. I feel this is a case where I must tell the public my point of view boldly and state what it is.

Who has started the ball rolling? The Mulki Rules is a bad thing. But who

[Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah]

started them? I find one of the signatories to the gentleman's agreement is Mr. Latchanna, the leader of the "Separate Andhra" movement. Where was the need? If you say that Mulki Rules is a sin, if you say that reservation of jobs is a sin, what the separatists are saying now, and I agree, I may say it is the same Mr. Latchanna, the leader of the movement who subscribed to the 1956 gentleman's agreement which contains all these things. (*Interruptions*). I ask: Have you had the courage all these years to condemn all this? Now you want to fish in troubled waters. Have you had the guts all these years to come forward to say what happened in Andhra so far is wrong? You have taken full advantage of it Now, because we are in difficulty, you want to fish in it.

As I said, I am not one of those who think that this kind of reservation is good. I am of the opinion that it was bad, but it was bad *ab initio*. Now the Bill seeks this reservation by a certain date. Hence my support for the Bill.

At the same time, while supporting the Bill, I say that I am doing it with a heavy heart. I come from an area where only recently 30 innocent lives were lost. There was indiscriminate firing. I would like to pay my tribute to the memory of those innocent lives which were lost only recently. I come from an area where the agitation at the moment is at the highest pitch. The people are very much agitated about it. But I would like to say why. I would explain to you why the people are feeling that something more should be done in order to make this Bill acceptable to the people. I too humbly submit that something more has to be done. It is my duty to place that before this august House. And, what is that something to be done? But before I do so, I would like to make it clear that this kind of agitation in the Andhra State is not caused by landlords as some hon. Members are saying. This kind of a light treatment of the problem is the surest way of accentuating the sorrowful state of affairs there. If somebody wants to create trouble, that is the best way.

Sir, the movement has spread not only to the villagers but to all the intelligentsia of the Andhra country, the lawyers, the doctors, the engineers the students and the officers—Gazetted and non-Gazetted. Why has it spread? Let us think it over? Why has it spread? This is where I would like my Telengana friends to ponder over. I would like to have their co-operation in this respect because it is you and I.... (*Interruptions.*) It is tragic that some of our Telengana friends who were once for integration are now for bifurcation, of course some others who were previously for bifurcation are now integrationists. But, Sir, I have always been for integration. I fought for Andhra, I fought for Visala Andhra and I if I can now save this Visala Andhra. I would like to do so.

Now, the point is: What is the cause for so much agitation in Andhra? And this will give a due to what more should be done. They feel that they are second-class citizens in their own capital city. I must place it before you. If you ask any Andhra gentleman who is staying in Hyderabad, he will tell you, 'My son can get a job in the Bombay Corporation but not here. My son can get a job anywhere else but not in Hyderabad. My son can get admission into any college in the Madras University but he cannot get admission in the Osmania University at Hyderabad."

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South): We are happy about it.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: ...My son cannot get a job in my own capital city. These are some of the burning issues. It is no use to hide the facts. How long are you going to put up with it? On the top of it, in many of the districts of Telengana, I am sorry to say, feelings are running so high—I do not know if I should do—but I must tell the facts with the hope that my Telengana friends will do everything possible to bring down the temperature there. Sir, in the Telengana districts, there is a virtual social boycott

of the Andhra people. No peons to help the officers, the clerks do not put up the files. Students go and say, 'Get out of this place. This is not for you.' My Telengana friends, if they want this integrated State to continue....

SHRI S. B. GIRI. We do not want.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: If you do not want, you go away. This is our State and we are going to keep it whether you like it or not and I say.... (*Interruptions*). Not only that ...

SHRI S. B. GIRI We did not know your attitude at that time ...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Better you can walk out. Sir, I have given him an escape.

Sir, besides this now there are certain vestiges of a State within a State. Of course, there may be certain historical reasons But I am not going into that again. There is a separate Regional Council. There is a separate Budget. Technically you may not call it a separate budget. Actually, there is a separate calculation—for instance milk is produced and manufactured in Vijayawada but because it is sold in Hyderabad the sales tax, paid in Hyderabad goes to the credit of Telengana. There is thus separate accounting—two sheets actually. There are two sheets of paper. Where the electricity is generated the costs of manufacture must go to that account and where it is consumed, it must come into this account. There are so many items like that. This is not a very healthy state of affairs. It is a State within a State to have a separate budget, to have a separate regional council, etc. The Chief Minister is now from Telengana. People say, and justifiably say, in such a situation what is the need for a State within a State. I appeal to the Prime Minister to help us to remove also such last vestiges of a State within a State at her own time, but as quickly as possible, to see that there is only a single Budget for the whole of Andhra as in the case of Bihar, U.P., Mysore and so many other States. What is the crime which we have committed that for all time to come there must be a State within a State?

About the regional council, whatever may be the origins of the regional council, they have made a great mistake, a tremendous mistake The other day in the regional council meeting in Hyderabad many of the MLAs met there. They had that forum. The Andhra MLAs had no forum. Of course, you may say, it is a minor matter. It is not minor matter. It is a psychological matter. There is no forum. Sir, for the Andhra Members to meet and express their opinion, to state their point of view on the Bill, to make representations separately while the Telengana Members, could meet in thir own forum. Andhra Members could not have even that forum.

I would request the Prime Minister to realise one aspect. I appeal to her in all humility and say that the movement in Andhradesa is not confined to one district; the movement in Andhradesa is not confined to the landlords; the movement in Andhradesa is not confined to one area or district, but it is spread over all the districts of Andhra and they have got their own legitimate grievances. It is not as though they are against an integrated State. If anybody says they are not for integrated State, I am not prepared to accept that. The Ministers who resigned talk of integrated State. In the latest statement hey say, if certain conditions are satisfied, if certain clarifications are given, they will stand by the integrated State. We have seen some of the letters by some of my colleagues here. They say, they are for an unconditional integrated State. Certain sections of people treating others as second class citizens. Sir, it is this atmosphere that must be changed. This Bill is a step in the right direction.

You may agree with the date or you may suggest another date. Somebody else may suggest an immediate ending. But in the circumstances in which this Bill has come about, I certainly believe, this is a

[Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah]

step in the right direction. But the other obstacles to integration must go too.

We shall leave it to the Prime Minister to find a way out as to how to remove the other various obstacles also standing in the way of integration It is true we have waited all these years, for 16 long years, and these are not new things which are there today. These have been there for 16 years. But now we feel that it is high time they go. Now, that the decision has been taken to end some of them, we shall look forward to ending the other too soon. In 1977 the Mulki Rules will end in Hyderabad. In 1980 they will end everywhere. It is our earnest hope that the Central Government will end all the other vestiges that is, separate budget and separate regional council also within that period.

15 hrs.

The point is this that in the separate budget or separate account or whatever you call it, there are certain anomalies, and every Andhra is asking 'How long are we going to tolerate this?'. I shall place before the House these anomalies, and you will see for yourself how far I am right

The revenues of the Hyderabad city amounting to Rs. 36 crores are *in toto* credited to the Telengana budget or account. It is the revenue of the capital city. How does it arise? It arises out of sales tax, out of excise duty, out of various other incomes that arise in the city, because it is the capital city. Industrialisation is there on behalf of the whole State, and heavy industries are there. There, you will find also mobile population, people coming from the Andhra area and from the Telengana area. They contribute also to sales tax and excise duty. Also the Andhra people in the Hyderabad city, pay their own municipal taxes. There are, I believe, some lakhs of them. Even those are made part of the Hyderabad city revenues, and the entire revenue of the Hydrabad city amounting to Rs. 36 crores is credited to the Telengana fund.

But what happens to the expenditure? That is where I would like you to see the anomaly. If Rs. 36 crores is the expenditure on Hyderabad city, the Andhras bear Rs. 24 crores of the expenditure...

SHRI S. B. GIRI: It is wrong....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: These are my figures. I am not yielding. I am not going to yield now. The hon. Member may contradict these figures later when he speaks.

2:1 is the ratio of the expenditure in the capital city; out of Rs. 36 crores of expenditure, we pay Rs. 24 crores; the Andhras are paying Rs. 24 crores.....

SHRI S. B. GIRI: He is misleading and misguiding the House....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Every pie of this total revenue of Rs. 36 crores is being credited to the Telengana fund My friends say that out of this, they maintain schools, they maintain colleges, and they say, well, the Andhra boys cannot apply here, because their expenditure has come out of the Telengana budget. And what is that Telengana budget or corpus of the Telengana fund except this, apart from other things, which comes from the Rs. 36 crores which is raised in the Hyderabad city?

So, having collected this money, having established or maintained institutions out of it, they say, 'This is not your money, this is not your budget; send your boy to Bombay or Calcutta or Mauritius, but certainly not to the capital city of Hyderabad'..So, you can understand the agony of the Andhra people living there in the capital city itself. Of course, I am not blaming anybody in particular, because we are all responsible for this. It is easy to blame others. For the last seventeen years or so odd years, each one of us has contributed to this deplorable condition. Chief Minister after Chief Minister has made concession after concession....

SHRI S. B. GIRI: By looting the Telengana people....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: You have taken full advantage of this for sixteen years. For this sorry state of affairs, I am not one of those who blame X, Y or Z. I think that every Andhra and every citizen of Andhra Pradesh is responsible for this, and it must be the joint effort of all of us to bring our intelligence together, our brains together, our patriotism together, our sense and love of an integrated State together and see how best, how soon, how quickly and how honourably to end this and to give that sense of equality which the people of Andhra Pradesh so badly need.

In the end, again, I would like to pay in all humility my tribute to those innocent lives which have been lost in the recent scuffle, in the recent firing, unnecessary and unjustified firing by the police. I have asked and other Andhra friends and MPs have asked for a judicial inquiry into it. I hope the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh would have the courtesy and the rationality of appointing a high judicial officer to go into these tragic things and see that such a situation does not recur.

*SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY (Cuddapah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, this Bill is a belated one. Although this is a belated Bill and that is inexcuseable, this Bill is to be welcomed. But it requires some modifications and clarifications. If this Bill has been suitably modified and further improved then it would have been much better Inspite of the fact there is inexcuseable delay on the part of the Government to bring forward this Bill, this Bill deserves to be welcomed. This Bill would go a long way to keep the unity and integrity of Andhra Pradesh if some more satisfactory explanations follow it during the discussion.

I am not inclined to agree with Mr. B. N. Reddy, who has just stated before me that this Bill does not help in the unity of Andhra Pradesh and the solution which he has given for the unification of Andhra Pradesh is not acceptable to me. The 2:1 formula enunciated by Mr. Reddy does not help in the matter. This formula only relates according to population figures but Telengana has got a long history behind it which requires something more. There are certain backward areas in Telengana and therefore it is absolutely necessary to give essential safeguards concessions for those areas. Protection is the method of integration. Hence it becomes necessary in the interest of national initegration to give safeguards and protection to all the backward and drought effected areas, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in this respect. There is no other ulterior motive in giving such safeguards to these classes. I also oppose the Mulki rules as they stand. They are medieval, out dated and obstructionist. But at the time of formation of Andhra Pradesh necessary concessions and safeguards were given by the Andhra leaders although nobody accepted the Mulki rules, to the Telengana area because of its backwardness. It is only with this backwardness in mind the Telengana region was given some concession. In this connection I completely endorse the views expressed by Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah. But in regard to his assessment of the situation in Andhra and the role of landlords I fully disagree with him. I will come to him later on.

During the past 2½ months so much disturbances have taken place in Andhra Pradesh. There has been a spate of agitations, hartals, processions and demonstrations. On November 21, 25 to 30 innocent perons were killed as a result of police firing. I take this opportunity to offer my heartfelt condolences to them. I also request the Andhra Pradesh Government to institute a judicial inquiry into the causes of these disturbances. Inspite of the fact that there have been persistent demands from the people of Andhra Pradesh to institute inquiries into these disturbances, the Andhra Government has

*The original speech was deliverel in Telugu.

[Shri Y. Eswara Reddy]

not taken any action. I am sorry they have not done it. I hope atleast now they will order a judicial inquiry taking into account the sentiments of the people of Andhra Pradesh

Who is responsible for these disturbances? I lay the blame squarely on the shoulders of the Congress party and the Congress Government. When disturbances are going on for the past 2½ months it is a great pity that the Andhra Pradesh Government was divided. The Cabinet was divided to the point of regionalism.

As soon as the judgment of the Supreme Court came the first statement made by the Chief Minister that finality has been reached was very provocative. Its finality has been ditched. Everybody in Andhra Pradesh felt unhappy about it. It is regretable that without understanding the social, economic and political implications and without any forethought of its repurcussions such a statement has been made by the Chief Minister. As regards, the decision of the Supreme Court nobody come out explaining what the judgment really means. Thus misled and misinformed, the students and unemployed youth suddenly and naturally too felt that they have no chance of employment and they have no future. Even non-gazetted employees felt like that. These things are mainly due to the fact that the Congress Party and the Minister could not take a decision at the appropriate time. The Ministers were only shuttling and planes here and there The landed gentry communalists vested interests and disgruntled elemens who were waiting in the wings for such opportunities took charge of the situation and increased the discontent among the people. They took the situation to alarming dimensions and spread regionalism to the worst possible extent. Reasonable regional aspirations were turned into disruptive regional antagonisms.

In this keen conflict, there has been nothing pertaining to the interests of the 80 per cent of the Andhra people. This conflict has nothing to contribute to the welfare of the poor people, rural and urban and the agriculturists, etc. Their needs have nothing to do with this Mulki business. As the Congress Party could not come to the decision quickly and properly reactionary elements landlords and communalists took over the situation, became its leaders and made it worse and disruptive.

In these circumstances the Andhra Congress Parliament Members could not give a helping hand to the Central Government. Some of them wanted to have their own pound of flesh under the covering of integration. The grand alliance which was routed in 1971 also took advantage of the situation. They brought forward unrealisable demands The Jan Sangh, the Swatantra and the Syndicate Congress, the landed agriculturists all these people took leadership of these disturbances The most pitiable phenomenon in these disturbances is that the grand alliance has taken a new shape in the form of extreme right, and extreme left It is a very dangerous development

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You are in alliance with them.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: The difference between 1971 and now is that the Congress Party was united at that time but now it is not The Syndicate leaders had no base previously in Andhra Pradesh but it is god-sent opportunity for them to exploit the students and other classes for their benefit and they did it to their hearts content. (*Interruption*).

I am pained to see that even some leaders of the Nehru Forum also—(*Interruption*). I did not say that whole Nehru Study Forum, but only some members, some leaders of the forum—

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Then, why don't you say "some members of the Congress?"

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: If it is the official policy of the Nehru Forum then you can accuse us.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Bring in Moscow.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Forum periodically called by the name of the late revered Nehru. While Nehru was alive, he suffered a lot from these sorts of people. I request them all: why don't they at least allow him to rest in peace in the other world? Why do you take his name and do all these things?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE. You are also doing the same thing.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: As result of these disturbances the future of the four and a half crores people of Andhra Pradesh, who were once the prisoners of formation of linguistic States, has become bleak and black.

The root cause of this whole problem is extreme and serious unemployment for the present. There are a few opportunities for educated and uneducated. Even if you take the per capita income it is very low. But if you take the population below poverty line, Andhra Pradesh tops the list having more than 40 per cent while in Punjab it is only 20 per cent. As regards the unemployed figures supplied last September the number of educated unemployed three lakhs sixty thousand, out of which one lakh 20 thousand are Matrics and 26 thousands are Graduates. Therefore we find unemployment situation in Andhra is very serious and alarming and these Mulki Issue has been taken advantage of to create more fears and despair.

The youth of Andhra Pradesh think that the Mulki rules are the cause of their unemployment and people of Telangana think that with Mulki rules alone their unemployment problem will be solved. Assessment of both are not correct. Enormity of unemployment problem is due to the lack of sufficient number of industries and projects in Andhra Pradesh and the backwardness of the State. Employment can be increased only by creating more job opportunities, rural and urban and by setting up of more industries. These Mulki rules will not solve the problem of Andhra Pradesh.

In Andhra Pradesh another issue has been taken up and that is the categorisation of first class citizens and second class citizens who are second class citizens? The people of Telangana are of the opinion that inspite of safeguards to them like Mulki rules regional Committee etc., they think they are second class citizens because the Andhra Assembly is dominated by Andhra Pradesh by the proportion of 2:1. In the same way people of Andhra Pradesh are made to feel that they are second class citizens because of the Mulki rules and inspite of the fact they have a commanding majority in the State Assembly. But both of them are not correct. The landed agriculturists, factory owners and other richer classes of people whether they belong to Andhra or Telengana are the first class citizens. The second class citizens are the poor people and the workers whether they belong to Andhra or Telengana. Whether you take the case of employment or admission to colleges and universities or any work from the official it is only the first class citizens of both these regions who get these benefits and not the poor classes who are actually treated as second class citizens in both the regions. We have been giving certain safeguards to Telengana in 1956, 1969 and also the 8-point formula. To think that because of their safeguards given by us, we have become second class citizens, is a mistake.

People are speaking of the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh. If so, I want to emphasise that necessary safeguards should be given to the development of Rayalaseema which is a chronically backward and drought affected area of Andhra Pradesh before bifurcation takes place. In this connection I want to state the things which have happened since independence even as late as 1937 the Sri Bagh Pact has given plans to give priorities for the development of Rayalaseema and also a separate High Court for Rayalaseema, etc., and if the landlords of coastal Andhra think them that they are second class citi-

(Shri Y. Eswara Reddy.)

zens in that bifurcated Andhra State what will be the fate of Rayalaseema people Therefore, this ionception of second class citizenship is not correct. In unity alone our salvation lies and solution of our problems.

Andhra Pradesh is rich in natural resources and it has got a long coastal line. There is Visakhapatnam port, Kothagudam mines, Telengana industries and the rivers of Godaveri, Krishna, Pannar and Tung Bhadra. Every effort should be taken to tap these resources and increase production and prosperity. Then only we can solve the problem of unemployment, backwardness and drought conditions of Andhra Pradesh. There are no other alternatives to solve these problems. I am coming to the last point. If Andhra region is separated it will become the playground of casteism and communalism. We can see it from the classes and elements who have entered into this arena of conflict now? It is only the landed agriculturists and new rich classes of society. There is no doubt that there are genuine grievances for the students and the unemployed youth. But it is only these richer classes only that have twisted these problems and had spread their discontent in wrong direction to suit their selfishness. It is very clear that it is only the rich landlords who have taken over the leadership of these agitations. The rich landlords of Vuyyuru, Challapalli, Tanku, and also the sugar barons of Andhra Pradesh are personally leading these processions and have financed and encouraged these disturbances. Nobody can deny this. Those landlord elements are their politicians who tried to obstruct every progressive aspect of the recent land-ceiling Bill have joined this agitation and encouraging them so as to gain time and save their surplus lands. If there is bifurcation of the State we have to face many problems. Bifurcation will not solve the the problems of Andhra Pradesh. Along with the problem of capital so many other problems arise. Now the slogan is for an unconditional Andhra Pradesh, if not, separate Andhra State. If such a Andhra State is formed then the capital will have to be shifted from Hyderabad. When that happens its construction itself costs us fifty crores of rupees. We have also to attend to the needs of backward districts of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam. Already we are bankrupt and if we have to spend such a large amount of money on the capital itself where and when will we progress. The progress will be completely retarded. Inspite of the fact that we have spent for a good purpose an amount of 180 crores of rupees on Nagarjuna Sagar Project, it has its regions effect on development of backward areas already for the past 10 years.

The transfer of assets is another headache. If we think of these problems our hearts cease to beat. The future of Andhra Pradesh will be sealed and doomed.

I have got great respect for Shri B. V. Subba Reddy, Shri P. Basi Reddy. They are the elders of Rayalseema. One is the Chairman of Rayalseema Conference and the other was President of the Rayalseema Planning and Development Board. Some persons have expressed misgivings about ure of Rayalseema if a separate Andhra State is formed. But these two persons have charged them as opportunists and selfseekers. I am not prepared to agree with them in this respect. As they are my elders, I am not prepared to speak in the same vein as they spoke.

If a separate State of Andhra Pradesh is formed we want to ask specific questions in the light of past experience of Rayalaseema, what about capital and what about the quota of our services? The future of 80 lakhs people of Rayalaseema is dependent on Krishna river waters and if the water of the Krishna should come to Rayalaseema it can come only when the Godavari waters are let down into Krishna. Only then the problem of famine in Rayalaseema will be solved. This Godaveri is in Telengana and only when the people of Telengana will agree to this scheme this water will come to Rayalaseema. Coming to the provisions of Mulki rules I want to emphasise that these should not be extended beyond 1977 and 1980 and out of three posts it should be made clear

that two posts should be reserved for Andhra region and not left in vague terms. This should be made clear. I want an assurance about educational facilities in the city? If the State Government have got no funds to carry out the schemes of education then the Central Government should help them in this respect. There is also the Rayalseema Planning and Development Board. It is only an advisory body and it has not got sufficient funds. Every effort should be made to give full assistance to this Board for the development schemes and for eradication of famine. This Board should be made a Statutory body.

According to 5-point formula of the Prime Minister it has been stated that some mechanism will be created. I want to know what is this mechanism and in what respects it will founction The Government should take into consideration the views expressed in their talk with all the Members of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh and state the concessions proposed to be given. We should do our best to maintain the unity and integrity of Andhra Pradesh and not give encouragement to separatist tendencies only in unity lies the strength and the development of the State.

After 60 years of agitation in Andhra area and after 30 years of agitation in Telengana, Andhra Pradesh came into existence. In those days some thousands of Communist Party workers in Telengana who agitated against the Razakars and demanded visalandhra died a herioc death. Even in those days many from the Congress Party opposed these developments. After Visalandhra was achieved it came under the rule of Congress Party. But the Congress Party instead of devoting its attention to the development of Andhra Pradesh and its emotional integration, encouraged these separatist tendencies. As a result of this mis-rule of the Congress party this Visalandhra' has been converted into a 'Vishadandhra'. I appeal to them not to inflict further damage by bifurcating it.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am a Mulki by birth and non-Mulki by marriage. So. I think I have a right to stop the quarrel between brothers and plead with them for the unity of the State.

I thank our beloved Prime Minister for giving a solution within the framework of an integrated State. Andhra can progress—the Telugu-speaking people can progress, I would say, if some people have an allergy for the word 'Andhra'—and go hand in hand towards development, rapid industrialisation and socialism only if there is one united State. Unity is strength. If we separate, the strength will disappear.

For the past four years Andhra Pradesh has been witnessing such regional bitterness which has hampered the progress of the State. The Mulki rules issue has affected the Telengana region for the past four years and there is once again that emotional pattern in that part of the Andhra region. For want of time, I cannot go into the details of the agitations on both sides. But it will be seen that the *modus operandi* and the motivation of the agitation present an extremely instructive study. The students and the NGOs first start it. Then the politicians are there to exploit it.

The Mulki rule has been described as a terrible demon. Some of the Jan Sangh members say that 'Mulki' means 'Muslim' and Shrimati Indira Gandhi is fond of Muslims and Mulkis. This is the propaganda they are carrying on It is depicted as a demon, an epidemic, a calamity and a curse. In fact, a Mulki is described as everything except what it is. Shri Mirdha has just now said that all the pre-Constitution legislations are survived by virtue of article 35B. The Mulki rules obviously require legislation by Parliament in order to be implemented in the spirit in which they are embodied in the Public Employment Act of 1957. It is also clear that article 16(3), which prohibits legislation prescribing residential restrictions, does not apply to the present legislation for the simple reason that this

(Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma.)

Bill does not prescribe any restriction It acutally abridges the restriction already existing.

I want to say one thing about the unity of the State. This is not one days affair. It is a thousand years' harvest. The formation of Andhra Pradesh, the unity of Telugu-speaking people, with a history of three thousand years, is a thousand years' harvest. How can you just say, we want to get separated; we want to get separated; we want to get separated. Like Jinnah, with sowrds in their hands, these old Ministers who have above 70 years' age, cannot divide the State The future is for the younger generation of Andhra Pradesh.

In those days, they used to sing a lovely, a beautiful song: Mother of the Telugu-speaking people with jessamine garlands round your neck, with Krishna, Godhavari and Tunghabhadra and Pinekmi, we bow to Thee. Where is that spirit, that attachement, that affection, for the people of one culture, one language, thirsting for the unity? When Andhra Pradesh became one, when the Telugu-speaking people joined as one State on 1st November, 1956, it was like the rivers joining the ocean, knowing no bounds Everyone knows it.

Today for political reasons, the man is so selfish that for his own personal ends, he sacrifices everything. I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Raghu Ramaiah, in saying that we should pay our tribute to the memory of those who have lost their lives and sympathise with the bereaved families, and also the Cabinman who was burnt alive by the hooligans. There was violence and damage caused to the railway property. Mr. Mirdha was attacked. He did not say on his own. I was present at Guntur on that day. As I said, I am the daughter-in-law of Guntur. I have every right to go there. If they want to kill me, I am prepared to be killed for it. He did not say anything on his own. I was present there. The things were manipulated.

What happened? The Central Bank of Guntur is located in Tenali. I particular gentleman who belongs to the other House—I cannot mention names—is the President. He sits there for a few days. Another Swatantra Party member also sits there. Lakhs of rupees are collected in the name of demon of land reforms. These are the people who have lost power. Ultimately, it is a power game and others are just pawns in the chess—the students, the NGOs, the innocent people there. What happened then? All the liquor shops were kept open. Certainly, an inquiry should be made into that. Why were the liquor shops kept open? When there is a *bund* on that day, when all other shops were closed, why were the liquor shops kept open? Why were they drunk? Why was so much money spent? Why were they asked to go in a procession and attack the railway station?

The students are our future generation The railways belong to them We may die tomorrow, we are after all old The Ministers who have resigned are older. Is the 5-point formula the reason for it? The 5-point formula of the Prime Minister has been welcomed by 85 per cent of the people, as Mr Eswara Reddy himself said.. (*Interruptions*) I fought with you also at that time on the floor of the House. But I succeeded, not you

What happened at Ongole? There was a firing. Early morning, one jeep goes round and says, "Oh! Brother Andhras, are you still sleeping? The people of Andhra are burnt with petrol in Hyderabad. Get up, get up" This is the slogan Who has done it? Let an inquiry be made into it. An ex-Minister was present at Ongole at that time. We know what things are. (*Interrruptions*) What about your Andhra Mahasabha, the unholy alliance of the Swatantra Party, the people who have come into Congress, not even one month back? Why should we take such people. I think, we should not take them. The Swatantra Party, the Jan Sangh and what not, all kinds of parties are bent upon creating trouble.. .(*Interruptions*) By

the time the Deputy Chief Minister resigns.... (*Interruptions*) They have filled up all the Presidents' posts. It is not one President, it is a Presidum, so many Presidents. You take any number because you do not know who is going to be the Chief Minister of the future would-be Andhra. This is what has happened.

Sir, here is a letter of threat I must congratulate the MLAs that in spite of the threats they are getting hardened day by day. It is not correct to say that they are not going to their constituencies. They are going. Sir, the Andhra Ratna Bhavan where the meeting was held is today in the possession of Congressmen, not those who have deserted and who like cowards could not carry the message to the people. I asked one Minister, 'Why have you resigned?' The reply was: 'People are sending bangles.' I said, 'They are insulting bangles. People wearing bangles have fought battles like the great Jhansi Ki Rani. So, do not insult bangles by sending them'. Sir, cowards die every day but a heroic man dies only once So, let the cowards in thousands live or die. It is immaterial for us. We will face the people We will carry the torch of socialism to the people, may be, with one weapon that has been used, the land reforms, to which they are all opposed.

One day, Mr. Subba Reddy comes and say, I support the formula and I welcome it' Next day he changes. Sir, perhaps something must be wrong with their minds. After all age also counts, with all respect to them. How should we understand it? How should the people understand it? The five-point formula was welcomed by many people. 80 per cent of the students of Telengana have supported it. In Andhra the students try to understand it because the students from Andhra came to Hyderabad. They said, We will not allow ourselves to be used as pawns in the political game. Let us thrash it out. It is a matter concerning our future and the future of Telangana'. When they came what happened The erstwhile separatists and the erstwhile integrationists sent rowdies to molest these students and so Police protection had to be given to them. We cannot blame the students. After all they are innocent lives and we want to build castles on the graves and on the blood of these people and it is wrong, and the students are not going to allow it.

With regard to the NGOs' agitation, the five-point formula has done good both to Andhra and Telengana. As far as Telangana is concerned, non-gazetted posts upto the level of Tehsildar and the House Surgeon will be filled by Telangana people. So, the bulk of the posts go to Telengana. Otherwise, the Mulki Rule was only upto 5 years but it has now been extended as per the Prime Minister's five-point formula It would have ended in 1974 but the Prime Minister has extended it till 1980 in the districts and in the capital till 1977. Three years is nothing in the history of a State. If you want to maintain the unity of a State, three years is nothing. I understand the feelings of my Andhra friends. They want the ownership because when they go to Bombay, when they go to other places when everybody feels that it is his capital, the feeling is genuine. It is understandable. After all, this State came into being under an agreement to which they all agreed and that the Mulki rule will be there till 1974. Now, it is extended upto 1977. Only three years. Three years is nothing in the history of a country. After all, even in human lives, three years is nothing .

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon Member's time is up. There are so many speakers from her Party.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: The Press, the *yoot* press I would call it, it is really a *yoot* press, has been coming out with wrong reports and fanning the flames. I do not know for what? They have been giving all wrong information. The integrationists also have held meetings. The Congress MLAs held a meeting supporting the five-point formula and the Communists also supported it and held a meeting, but nothing comes in their press. Sir, if you make a statement, it does not come in their Press. The Chief Minister gave a press interview. That did not come up in the Press. Even

[Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma.]

one sentence did not come in the Press. The Chief Minister is a small person for the Press magnates. He is following the socialist path. I appeal to the N.G.Os. Bulk of them come from poor families. Why should they not understand the situation? Let them not participate in this destruction. Let them not be pawns. I have seen the statement that the educated youth will occupy their seats. I am quoting from this statement:

> "An association of the educated unemployed youth today warned the Govt. employees, who are frequently resorting to strikes, that the unemployed youth would occupy the seats of those employees who are on strike.
>
> The association, which met here last night, decided to give a call to all the educated youth who were seeking employment to occupy the chairs of the striking employees, according to a Press Note issued jointly by its President K. V. Gopala Rao of Guntur and General Secretary R. Ramaiah of Hyderabad.
>
> The association also appealed to the unemployed youth to give an undertaking to the heads of the offices saying they would discharge their duties honestly and be loyal to the Government and the people."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On a subject like this Members have many things to say and they want to unburden themselves, but even then, there is a limit of time. There is a good number of speakers from the Congress party. I think if we apportion 7 minutes to each speaker, then, everybody would have a chance. About the Members from the Opposition side, the time is already indicated here. I would request them that, when I give the bell one minute before the time is over, they should take it as a warning Mr. Jagannath Rao Joshi.

DR. G. S. MELKOTE (Hyderabad): I hope you will give me 20 minutes.

SHRI B. S. GIRI *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These are the broad indications, it does not mean we shall go mechanically with them; we will see as we proceed with the business. Mr. Giri I find your name is here. Now Mr. Jagannath Rao Joshi.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विधेयक इस सदन के सामने पेश है उसको जनता की राय जानने के लिए प्रसारित किया जाय, यह संशोधन मैंने दिया है । इस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि इस विधेयक से आन्ध्र के किसी भी भाग की जनता संतुष्ट होने वाली नहीं है । जिस को हम कोस्टल एरिया बोलते हैं या जिस को हम तेलंगाना कहते हैं दोनों भागों की जनता में इन रूल्स के बारे में असंतोष है, निराशा है । 1969 से ले कर यह मामला चला हुआ है और उस का जो मल कारण है वह यदि मैं यह कहूं तो गलत नहीं होगा कि शरू से सोच समझ कर समय रहते ही समस्या का हल निकालने की क्षमता इस शासन में नहीं है । यह बुनियादी कारण है । क्योंकि आन्ध्र का जो फार्मेशन हुआ वह पोट्टी श्री रामुलू के देहान्त के बाद हुआ, हाचपाच हुआ । उस के पीछे कोई सिद्धांत नहीं था जैसा कि बाद में फाज़िल अली कमीशन के अपनी सिफारिशें देने के बाद नवम्बर 1956 के अन्दर व्यवस्था बनी । अगर करना था तो सोचसमझ कर करना चाहिए था । किन्तु पहले एक आन्ध्र बना । 1956 में समस्या खड़ी हो गई । फिर दोनों में जेंटिलमैन्स ऐग्रीमेंट हुआ । यह ऐग्रीमेंट करने वाले दोनों ओर से कांग्रेसी थे । लेकिन वह जेंटिलमैन्स ऐग्रीमेंट वर्क नहीं हुआ । यह सब स्वीकार करते हैं । कोई ऐसा नहीं है जो यह कह सके कि इस को अच्छे तरीके से वर्क आउट किया है । यह वर्क आउट क्यों नहीं होता ? जब हम कालेज में थे तो जमनादास मेहता एक नेता थे, वह कहा करते थे कि

There are two classes of men, one is a gentleman, the other one is a Congressman. (*Interruptions*). I am saying this in a lighter vein. Let them not take it seriously.

जहां भी इन्होंने ऐग्रीमेंट किया है वह ऐग्रीमेंट फेल हुआ है।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: (Serampore): They are all gentlemen.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : यह जो समस्या तेलंगाना में खड़ी हुई यह आज की नहीं है। यह सन् 1967–68 से लगातार सामने है। लोगों के मन में असंतोष था। वास्तव में जो दोनों के बीच में समझौता हुआ था उस के अनुसार जो विकास होना चाहिए था वह हुआ नहीं। और इस दोष को **में आन्ध्र** को नहीं देता। सारे देश के अंदर आज यह भावना बनी हुई है। प्रधान मंत्री यहां बैठी हुई हैं तो मैं यह बता देना चाहता हूं कि आज उत्तर प्रदेश में भी यह भावना बनती जा रही है कि रायबरेली की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। हर दो तीन महीने के अन्दर डा० के० एल० राव वहां जाते हैं, बिजली के मामले में वहां प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है, सिचाई के मामले में प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है। देश भर में संतुलित आर्थिक विकास जो होना चाहिए था योजनाबद्ध तरीके से वह हुआ नहीं . . :

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Anyhow, we have no Mulki problems there.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : भले ही आज न हो कल पैदा हो सकता है क्योंकि संतुलित आर्थिक विकास की ओर हम ने ध्यान नहीं दिया तो पंत जी के क्षेत्र में उत्तराखंड की मांग बहुत जोर पकड़ रही है। ऐसा नहीं कि यह एक बीमारी है। यह एक बीमारी का कारण खड़ा हुआ है। **इट इज जस्ट ए सिंपटम**। यह मूल रोग नहीं है, मूल रोग और हैं। पिछले 25 साल में आजादी के बाद योजना बनाते एक, दो तीन, चार पांचवीं तक पहुंच गए। योजनाबद्ध तरीके से देश का विकास नहीं हुआ। इसकी वजह से यह गड़बड़ हुई।

आंध्र की थोड़ी सी पृष्ठभूमि भी है। इसे भी समझ लेना चाहिये। 1953 से 1956 तक एक अलग आंध्र था। उस समय तेलंगाना और हैदराबाद की स्टेट के पार्ट थे। जब वे दोनों एक हो गए तो उन्होंने जो समझौता किया था उसमें वे कहते हैं कि हमारी एक अंडरस्टैंडिग थी। यदि यह समझौता ठीक चला तो आगे चलाएं, ठीक नहीं चला तो आप अलग और हम अलग। आज वे यह कहते हैं कि यह समझौता ठीक नहीं चला। हमारे साथ न्याय नहीं हुआ, हमारे साथ अन्याय हुआ है इसलिए हम इनके साथ रहना नहीं चाहते। अब यह मांग 1969 से तेलंगाना में थी किन्तु आज जो वास्तविकता है उससे आंखें मूंद नहीं सकते। स्वयं मिर्धा जी वहां गए थे और उन्होंने जो बयान दिया अखबारों में उसकी वहां बड़ी तीव्र प्रतिक्रिया है। मिर्धा जी ने कहा कि : "This movement is carried on by hooligans."

इस की वहां बड़ी तीव्र प्रतिक्रिया हुई। कोई अच्छी प्रतिक्रिया बिलकुल नहीं हुई। आज

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

आंध्र प्रदेश की स्थिति यह है कि तेलगाना से ज्यादा जिसको हम कोस्टल एरिया कहते है वहा अलग आंध्र प्रदेश की माग बडी तीव्र है । जय आंध्र के नारे लगाए जा रहे है, अलग आंध्र का झडा बनाया गया है, उस झडे के नीचे सभाए होती है, जितने भी मंत्रियो ने त्यागपत्र दिए है उस मे से आठ मत्रियो ने अलग आंध्र कांग्रेस बनाई है। मामला बहुत बिगड गया है । 1969 मे मैं इसी सदन मे बोला था पिछली लोक सभा मे जब तेलगाना का मामला आया तो मैं ने कहा था--- आन्क ब्रह्मानद रेड्डी टु रिजाइन । उस समय भी तेलगाना को यह बना देते कि आप के साथ अन्याय हुआ तो उस को हम परिमार्जन करना चाहते है । मख्य मत्री त्यागपत्र देते, बैठते उन के साथ, कहा-कहा गडबड हुई इस को देखते । वह जो दो और एक का कानन था जिस को आन्ध्र प्रदेश मे मजाक मे कहते है आटा कानून---आन्ध्र तेलगाना ए टी ए-आटा कानन वह ठीक बना नही ।

इसलिए आज यह दो साल तीन साल तक जो समस्या ऐसे ही छोड दी और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट के आने के बाद आया तो आज परिस्थिति बहुत बिगड गई । अभी मैं वहा हो कर आया । मेरी सभा मे बीच बीच मे नारे लगते रहे---प्रत्येक तेलगाना कावाली अलग तेलंगाना कावाली । यह बराबर होता रहा । मैंने जितनी बाते बताई लोगो का ध्यान उस की तरफ था ही नही । आज लोगो की स्थिति इतनी बिगड गई है और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस स्थिति को बिगाडने मे आप दोषी हैं । एक तो सतुलित आर्थिक विकास नही है और जनता के सामने जो आप ने एक परम्परा डाली है वह परम्परा भी गलत है । आप ने स्टेट्स रीआरगनाइजेशन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद वास्तव में उस के अनुसार कुछ किया, कुछ नही किया । बम्बई गुजरात एक रहे, फिर अलग हो गए । पजाब हरियाना एक रहे फिर अलग हो गए । आज पजाब हरियाना हिमाचल प्रदेश तीन हो गए । आखिर कोई आप के सामने नीति है या नही ? कुछ समय कर्नूल राजधानी रहा । चार करोड रुपया खर्च हुआ । चडीगढ पजाब और हरियाना दोनो के लिए बनाया गया था, आज चडीगढ का झगडा आ कर खडा हो गया । फाजिल्का अबोहर का झगडा आ कर खडा हो गया । आप के सामने नीति क्या है ? जैसे अग्रेजो के जाने के बाद रेलवे के सामने कोई नीति नही रही--- नैरो गेज, ब्राड गेज, मीटर गेज सब शामिल । वैसे ही अग्रेजो के चले जाने के बाद पहले तो यूनियन आफ स्टेट्स थी, ए, बी, सी, डी उस के बाद यदि एक होते तो समझ मे आता, लेकिन आप ने तो बी वर्गीय मध्यभारत को निकाल दिया, सौराष्ट्र को निकाल दिया, सी वर्गीय कुर्ग को निकाल दिया और मैसूर मे मर्ज कर दिया, तो फिर छोटे-छोटे राज्य क्यो बना रहे है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल जब मैंने बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग मे ज्यादा समय की मांग की तो मत्री महोदय, ने वे यहां पर बैठ हुए हैं, कहा कि हमारी तरफ से ज्यादा बोलने वाले नही है । तब मैंने कहा

कि सारा समय विरोधी दलों को मिलना चाहिये । अब अगर आप इस तरह समय को बांटेंगे तो नहीं चलेगा . . . .

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : आप वहां की बात यहां क्यों कह रहे है. . . . . .

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी ऐसा तय किया है, इस लिये कह रहे है. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is between you and the Minister. If the Minister wants to give you any part of his party's time, he may do so.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: So far as my party is concerned, I have said there is a limit of 7 minutes.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैंने तो इसी लिये ज्यादा समय मांगा था, 10 घन्टे के लिये कहा था, क्योंकि इस पर बहुत लोग बोलेंगे लेकिन उस समय कहा गया कि ज्यादा बोलने वाले नहीं है । वह तीन घन्टे रखना चाहते थे, मैंने 4 घन्टे कहा, कम से कम एक घन्टा ज्यादा दीजिये, क्योंकि हम बोलना चाहते हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is the decision of the House, not just the recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee, that 4 hours should be allotted for this. You conclude now. Members can make effective speeches in ten minutes. I do not know why they cannot do it.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बात यह है कि सरकार ने लगातार गल्तियो पर गल्तियां कर के हमारे जैसे लोगों को बड़ी मुसीबत में डाल रखा है । जब महाराष्ट्रवादी गोमान्तक दल पूरे बहुमत से चुन कर आया और उस ने कहा कि हम को महाराष्ट्र में मिला दो तो आपने क्यों अलग रखा, उस की क्या जरूरत थी । पुदुचेरी या पाण्डचेरी मतो के झगडे नहीं है सो उस को तमिलनाडु में क्यो नहीं मिला दिया. . . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have gone to U.P. Maharashtra; you do not come to Andhra Pradesh. How can you finish it then?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मै इस का विरोध कर रहा हू और यह बता रहा हूं कि इस की जड मे क्या बात है ।

How can I make my points then? People are not satisfied with the Mulki Rules or the present Bill. They want a separate State, both for Telegana and Andhra Pradesh. They ask: "if we demand similar States, what sin have we committed?"

MR. DEPUPTY-SPEAKER: It does not solve my problem.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: It does not solve my problem either. There are so many people unnecessarily dragging the Jan Sangh for nothing. I have to mand similar States, what sin have we unity of the country.

किन्तु इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि कल अगर आन्ध्र और तेलंगाना अलग हो जायं तो देश की एकता खत्म हो जाएगी । ऐसी बात नहीं है । यह बिल्कुल सिद्धान्त की बात नहीं है कि एक भाषा का एक ही राज्य होना चाहिये । उत्तर प्रदेश हिन्दी बोलता है, मध्य प्रदेश हिन्दी बोलता है, राजस्थान हिन्दी बोलता है, बिहार हिन्दी बोलता है, ये सब अलग अलग राज्य हैं, इस लिये इस का ऐसा मतलब नहीं है ।

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

जब यह झगड़ा चला, हमने उस के पहले ही अपने बम्बई अधिवेशन में इस बात को बता दिया था कि भाषा को प्रमुख आधार मान कर जो देश की पुनर्रचना हुई थी, इतने सालों के अनुभव के बाद यह बात सामने आई कि भाषा से ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण बात प्रदेश का आर्थिक विकास है, जो इस समय हमारे सामने आया हुआ है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इस को पोलमोल या हौच-पौच करने के बजाय एक उच्च आयोग नियुक्त किया जाय जो इस मामले में जाय। इतने लोग वहां आन्दोलन करें, फिर गोली चले और लोग मरें.....

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत) . आर्थिक दृष्टि से यह राज्य ठीक है या नहीं ?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : जो तेलंगाना है, वह कहता है कि एस० आर० सी० ने उस समय कहा था कि अलग तेलंगाना रह सकता है, इकानामिक वायाबिल्टी है, पोलिटीकल वायाबिल्टी है, डेढ करोड की पापुलेशन है, इतना ही नहीं वे कहते है कि जैन्टिलमैन्ज एग्रीमेन्ट में यह अण्डरस्टेण्डिंग थी कि अगर यह एग्रीमेंट ठीक नहीं चलेगा तो हम जैसे थे वैसे हो जायगे। चूंकि वैसा नहीं हुआ, इस लिए वह मांग करते है और यह तर्क देते है कि जब भारत सरकार छोटे छोटे राज्य बनाती है तो हमारा तो बड़ा है। इसलिये मैं मांग करता हूं कि पोसमोल कुछ करने के बजाय, जनता आन्दोलित हो, उत्तेजित हो, की क्षति होने के बजाय, मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस पर उच्च आयोग बैठाये और इस सारे मामले पर फिर से विचार कर के कि देश की पुनर्रचना कैसे हो, उस के बाद सरकार इस पर निर्णय ले।

दूसरी बात—आन्ध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना इन दोनों क्षेत्रों में भावना इतनी तीव्र हो गई है—श्री रघुरमैया जी ने उस के बारे में कुछ बताया है .....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, Order. I would like to ascertain from you whether you are going to conclude

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Two minutes. It is a gentleman's word. I will never break it.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: He is not a Congressman.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : इस विधेयक में मुल्की और गैर मुल्की की जो भावना है, आज के दिन किसी के गले नहीं उतरेगी। उन को लगता है कि हमारे साथ भेदभाव हो रहा है। इस लिये इस को फिर से उन पर अंकित करना बहुत न्याय नहीं होगा।

हैदराबाद में जो कम्पोजिट पुलिस आप रखनेवाले है—इस बात को आप अलग से इन्ट्रोडयूस कर रहे हैं—यानी बुढ़िया मरती है तो उस का दुख नहीं है, मृत्यु दर्वाजा देख लेती है, लेकिन एक बार यह भावना आगई कि हमारी रक्षा तेलंगाना की पुलिस करेगी, आन्ध्र की पुलिस रक्षा नहीं करेगी—

It is a very bad element that is being introduced in this Bill.

यह गलत है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बिल को जनता की राय जानने के लिये प्रचारित किया जाय, अभी न लिया जाय।

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill as it seeks to preserve the integrity of the State of Andhra Pradesh. Sir, the Mulki Rules problem is only a small problem. They apply only to the inferior services in the erstwhile State of Hyderabad now called Telengana which is part of Andhra Pradesh and also they relate to the admission to schools and colleges and some technical institutions. After all, what is the percentage of people that are covered by these Mulki Rules? It is an insignificant percentage. Should this small problem divide the State?

After all, if you go into the history of the Mulki Rules you will find that the erstwhile Hyderabad administration framed these rules because there were no educational facilities and the local people were not in a position to compete in open competitions to secure jobs. These Mulki Rules have been given the legal status. In 1956, when the States Representation Commission suggested that Telengana should be a separate State, the leaders from the Andhra region and the Telengana region met and entered into an agreement whereby they conceded the continuance of the Mulki Rules, the formation of a Telengana Regional Committee and a separate budget or Telengana, and alternatively the Chief Minister should be from Telengana. This agreement was given a constitutional sanction, and Article 371 of the Constitution has embodied all the terms of the agreement. Having none so, is it propose for the leaders and the people of Andhra Pradesh to complain about the Mulki Rules? After all, they are going to end in 1977 in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and in 1980 in the rest of Telengana region.

These Mulki Rules were not peculiar to the erstwhile Hyderabad State alone. A similar protection and safeguard was there even in other native States in India. They were later integrated with the rest of India. You find in every State the demand for jobs for the sons of the soil, and the Mulki Rules are similar to that. These rules do not apply to the gazetted posts, and their life comes to an end in 1977 and 1980 as the case may be. It is a small matter, and the leaders and the people of Andhra region should realise this.

The leaders of both the regions could have come to an agreement, but no serious attempt was made to arrive at an agreement. Of course, they have faith in the leadership of the Prime Minister and they approached her for a statement. She has given the award. The award having been given simply because the award does not satisfy them, can the award be set aside? I appeal to the Andhra Pradesh gentlemen not to feel too much, not to get agitated at all over a small issue. Likewise, I also appeal to the Telengana people to see that unless they stand together with the Andhra brethren from the Andhra region. Telengana as such cannot improve, cannot grow strong economically. (*Interruptions*) What has produced this tendency at the present stage in Telengana is because in the erstwhile Hyderabad regime, nothing was done except for the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. If you go to the suburbs in Hyderabad you find backwardness, stark poverty—(*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. B. GIRI: For the last 15 years, the Andhras were responsible. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Giri, you will have your opportunity to speak.

16 hrs.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Therefore, Telengana could not develop today. What is the reason? Can they stand alone if the integrated State of Andhra Pradesh cannot develop the Telengana region? I am really sorry. That is why the regional committees were formed so that the backwardness could be removed. The Mulki

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

Rules and the safeguards given to the people as you know, are for a limited period. On these small points, should people quarrel and disintegrate into two units? You will find other States are clamouring for outlying areas but here pecularity the people of this State want to divide on a small issue. I am surprised. The mulki rules have been given a legal status: they are valid under article 35(b) of the Constitution. The agreement between the leaders of both regions had been ratified and given a statutory basis under article 371 of the Constitution. Therefore, I appeal to the good sense of the Andhra people, particularly their leaders. Curiously enough nine Ministers headed by the Deputy Chief Minister who came here hailed the Prime Minister's award as the best solution to the problem. Having gone back to Andhra Pradesh, they changed their stand and say that they want a separate State. Is it the test of leadership? I appeal to the people of Andhra, M.P. friends who belong to both the regions to realise and appreciate that unless they stand together and preserve the unity and integrity of Andhra Pradesh State, it will be a sad day for all of them.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandwash): When Andhra was formed it was the first State on a linguistic basis It is very unfortunate that after 16 or 17 years still we do not have an integrated Telugu speaking State. Regional loyalty has overtaken linguistic affinity and hence the talk of separation has started. When Andhra was formed in 1956, they agreed that they would be implementing the gentlemen's agreement and we are now in a situation when both sides agree that it has not been implemented. During these years we have been formulating many policies and programmes, point after point and finally all that has ended in a fiasco. When there was agitation in Telangana area the Prime Minister in this same House announced the eight points programme and afterwards then the Telangana Praja Samiti was elected to this House against the Congress Party, the Congress Party wooed them and gave them some assurances and they merged with the Congress. Even the six point programme has not solved the problem. Now the Prime Minister has given the five point formula. That formula is not acceptable to both sides, I think. . (*Interruptions*) I know pretty well that Members who oppose this Bill outside this House, in the Lobby and the Central Hall, are to support the Bill inside this House. That is the position regarding the Mulki rules. As regards the present Bill on Mulki rules, neither Telengana wants it nor do Andhras want it.

In regard to Mulki rules, Parliament enacted the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act 1957 and it went to the Supreme Court. It was Mr. V. S. Narasimha Rao—not the present Chief Minister Narasimha Rao, I shall come to it later—who went to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court held that it was invalid. The relative part of the judgment reads:

> "We accept the argument of Mr. Gupta advocate of the petitioners)' that the Constitution, as it stands, speaks of a whole State as the venue for residential qualification and it is impossible to think that the Constituent Assembly was thinking of residence in districts, taluqas, cities or villages. The fact that this clause is an exception and came as an amendment must dictate that a narrow construction upon the exception should be placed as indeed the debates in the Constituent Assembly also seem to indicate We accordingly reject the contention of Mr. Setalwad (who appeared for the Government) seeking to put a very wide and liberal construction upon the words 'any law' and 'any requirement'. These words are obviously controlled by the words 'residence within the State or Union Territory' which words mean what they say, neither more nor less. It follows therefore that Section 3 of the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957, in so far as it relates to Telengana (and we say nothing about the other parts) and Rule 3 of the Rules under it are *ultra vires* the constitution.'

Hence it was struck down by the Supreme Court and the old Mulki rules were saved by article 35(b), because it happens

to be a pre-constitutional law. Now the Minister claims that Parliament has power to enact this Bill under article 35(b). It is an incorrect statement. That is what we said when this Bill was sought to be introduced and we objected to it. Article 35(b) says:

> "any law in force immediately before the commencement of the Constitution in the territory of India with respect to any of the matters referred to in sub-clause (i) of clause (a) or providing for punishment for any act referred to in sub-clause (ii) of that clause shall, subject to the terms thereof and to any adaptations and modifications that may be made therein under article 372, continue in force until altered or repealed or amended by Parliament.'

It is only declaratory and it does not confer any power on Parliament to make law. The power we derive is from article 35(a), which was interpreted by the 1969 judgment. They have said very clearly:

> "The clause thus enables Parliament to make a law in a special case prescribing any requirement as to residence within a State or Union Territory prior to appointment, as a condition of employment in the State or Union Territory. Under article 35(a) this power is conferred upon Parliament but is denied to the Legislatures of the States, notwithstanding anything in the Constitution, and under (b), any law in force immediately before the commencement of the Constitution in respect of the matter shall subject to the terms thereof and subject to such adaptations that may be made under article 372 is to continue in force until altered or repealed or amended by Parliament."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What does this Bill do? Does it not seek to repeal or alter?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It is not mandatory. It is only declaratory. It declares that they are in existence. We have to go to article 35(a) to get our powers to enact new legislation. This is what the jurists say clearly. I am quoting from the report of the Committee of Jurists on Telengana Safeguards. The Chairman was Mr Justice K. N. Wanchoo ex-Chief Justice of India. The other two members were Mr. Setalwad, ex-Attorney General and Mr. Niren De the present Attorney General. I quote:

> "We have already indicated that in view of the interpretation placed by the Supreme Court on article 16(3), it is no longer possible to make any law or rule prescribing residential qualification in a part of a State for appointments within that part. Any law or rule so made would be bad and would be liable to be struck down as *ultra vires* the Constitution No legislative measures whether in the form of law or a rule promulgated under the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution are now possible to continue the position obtaining under the Act of 1957 and the rules framed thereunder in 1959 with respect to the Telangana area. Therefore, if any law is to be passed providing for residential qualification within a part of the State, then first there will have to be a constitutional amendment of article 16(3) by which the words "or a part thereof" have to be added after the words "any requirement as to residence within that State or Union Territory," Without such a constitutional amendment, it would not be possible to provide for a residential qualification within part of a State or Union Territory either by law or rule."

So, they are very clear. The present Attorney General is very clear in pointing out that the present Bill is unconstitutional and it will be struck down by the Supreme Court.

What is the case of the Government? Their opinion seems to be, the position has changed entirely after the incitement in the case of Directors of Industries and

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

Commerce, Government of Andhra Pradesh *Vs.* Venkata Reddy and others, wherein the Court has held that section 2 of the Public Employment Act is also bad along with section 3 and that the Mulki rules continued in force, even after the constitution of the State of Andhra Pradesh under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 and are still operative.

This means that the protection given under article 35(b) of the Constitution still continues, and as provided under that article, the Rules 'continue in force until altered, repealed or amended by Parliament'. The assumption of the Jurists Committee, on which its advice was based, does not hold good in the light of the latest judgment of the Supreme Court.

Article 35(b) of the Constitution gives powers to the Parliament to alter, repeal or modify the Mulki Rules, and the Mulki Rules Bill has been framed under this power. There is, therefore, nothing unconstitutional about the Bill which does not seek to lay down any new requirement as to residence in part of a State for employment in public service, but provides for repeal in a phased manner of provisions which have continued to be in force under article 35(b).

In short, their argument is that we are not laying down any new requirement as to residence in any part of the State for employment in public service. Let me point out that the present Bill speaks of the capital area and the Telengana area, both of which have been defined. To be more specific, clause 6 says:

> "The Mulki Rules shall, in so far as they relate to appointments to Schedule posts in the Capital area, cease to have effect on the expiration of the 31st day of December, 1977....."

Here it speaks of capital area and restricts employment to a particular area. Then, clause 7 says:

> "The Mulki Rules shall, in so far as they relate to appointments to Schedule posts in the Telengana area other than the Capital area, cease to have effect on the expiration of the 31st day of December, 1980, and shall stand repealed on the expiration of that day, but such repeal shall not affect the validity of any appointment previously made in pursuance of those Rules"

It means that we are amending the Mulki Rules and by that amendment we are enacting a new Act.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Can you amend something without an Act?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: By amending the Mulki Rules, which is a pre-constitution law, we are almost enacting a new law, which attracts article 16(3) and so unconstitutional. We cannot enact a new law unless article 16(3) is amended, according to the Supreme Court and the jurists appointed by the Government of India.

If the Government do not want to consult the Attorney-General, they may refer it to the Supreme Court for its opinion. I want to know from the Minister why they are shirking their responsibility and why they are afraid of referring it to the Attorney-General, when a unanimous demand has been made by all the opposition parties that it should be referred to the Attorney-General.

Further, this Mulki Rules Bill does not satisfy either area of Andhra except some Members, and that also when they are inside the House. According to the Members from both Andhra and Telengana, the situation there is explosive. Nine Congress Ministers have resigned in Andhra and they have formed an Andhra Congress. The army, the CRP, BSF or the police can control the situation, but they cannot run the administration. Let us be clear on this issue.

The House should be convinced the people should be convinced about the five-point formula. Before convincing the people, let them convince the Congress Party. Let them do it, because it is the

major party in Andhra Pradesh. If they are able to convince the Congress Members, Congress Ministers and Congress MPs, inside and outside the House, I think it will be acceptable to all. But, unfortunately, it is not so.

They say that this will be ending in 1977. I do not know whether it will be possible.

Is it possible to end the Mulki Rules in 1977? It is a very auspicious year. The elections are there. Can you go and tell the people that the Mulki Rules will end when the elections are there. I want to get an assurance from the Government whether the Mulki Rules will end in 1977

Again, as far as the leadership is concerned, it is not strong enough to get all the people around the table and convince them. It is a very weak leadership of the Central Government. By passing this Bill, this will not serve the situation because the "Made in Delhi" Chief Ministers cannot control the situation. Although we are in favour of the progress and development of the Telugu-Speaking State, ultimately, it is for the people of both the regions to decide the question.

DR. G. S' MELKOTE (Hyderabad): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to make certain observations today from the anguish of my heart. The two people speaking the same language Telugu, from Telengana and Andhra, are quarrelling over certain basic issues. It is not the number of people affected in the matter of services, though it is equally important, it is not any other factor, but what we in India are trying to do is to enunciate certain values for the progress of our country in which every citizen has a part to play and feel happy.

In this context, may I point out, even after Independence, in Hyderabad, we had a democratic Government only for a short period. The S.R.C. came in and said that Telengana is a viable unit and can remain as such. But our Andhra friends felt that both of us should come together. The Mulki Rules were not enunciated in 1956. They were enunciated sometime back in 1918

Before I proceed further, I would like to say that I really feel very sorry that on this question many innocent lives have been lost. The railway property has been damaged, whether in this region or in that region; should not matter. It is all ours. My hon. friend, Shri Raghu Ramaiah, said that he offered his condolences to the members of the bereaved families in Andhra area. I go further and say that we all of us from Telengana offer condolences to the members of the bereaved families in Andhra as well as in Telengana. We should have no such bias We are all one. Human values have got to be preserved. What you and I are discussing here, it is shame to us that people who speak the same language should bring out their differences to be thrashed out before the Members of Parliament who may not understand clearly any of our problems. We ourselves can sit together and come to a certain settlement. It does not matter what time it takes.

The Mulki Rules were enunciated in 1918. The British Government thought that it was better to divide India into Hindu community and Muslim community, according to religious differences, the policy of divide and rule. The then Viceroy sent Sir Ali Imam as the Chief Minister of Hyederabad State. Then, he brought in an influx of Muslims from U.P. and, therefore, the few opportunities that existed for the many local Muslims and a few Hindus were affected.

We had very little educational facilities. The facilities were very poor. The university had just come up. Even in 1947 for the whole of the dominion we had only three intermediate colleges, one women's college, one university and one college affiliated to Madras University. In 1947, the total number of students in the University were not even 3000 in all the

(Dr. S. Melkote.)

faculties. This was the extent of our backwardness. One should try to understand the background of it.

The whole area of nearly 84,000 sq. miles could have then be divided into three parts one third of the land belonged to Sarfkhas, that is, Nizam's own land one-third belonged to noble-men, that is, *Paigahs* and *Jagirdars* and the remaining one-third belonged to the people of whom Reddies and Kapus dominated and who owned all the lands so that the people had no land left. Educational facilities were absolutely not available. Therefore, in 1947 we fought for ushering in a democratic government in Hyderabad and we got it and were getting along fairly well. In that context, the Tungabhadra project came in. The whole of the old Hyderabad area contributed towards the development of the Tungabhadra project which has gone out to either the Andhra area or to Mysore. We are not sorry for it but we have spent money, for the development of an area which is not in Telengana today.

In this context, I would like to say that in 1923 the Hindus and the Muslims, both joined together to see that Muslims from the UP did not come in there. The enunciation of the Mulki rule was the result. In 1928 the Nizamsagar project was constructed and the Andhra people with their money came in there, and started purchasing land. Then the Land Alienation Bill was brought in saying that without the permission of the Government no land can be purchased by outsiders. This was the background of the whole situation. And, in 1956 it is not against the Andhras that we fought, it was against our own Chief Minister whose car was damaged and there were firings in Hyderabad in Afzalganj area and in Bhongir—in Telengana and not in the Andhra for maintaining the Telengana as a separate entity. They, the Andhras said 'Why not we two people come together and come to some agreement? Then the Andhras offered this gentlemen's agreement. It is not that we asked for it. This Mulki Rules was not asked by us. It is they who offered it to the Telengana people to assuage the feelings and other sufficient protection to the Telenganites resulting in the gentlemen's agreement being signed here.

I do not know what has happened It has been a surprise to us. I want to make a bold statement here today. This gentlemen's agreement entered into by both the groups in the respective regions and decided upon unanimously in the Andhra legislature in February and August, 1956 resulted in the enactment of Public Employment Act in Parliament in 1957 wherein all the items of the gentlemen's agreement do not find a proper place and they are modified. It has been tampered with. By whom? I told Mr. Pant yesterday that it was the responsibility of the Central Government to get it implemented properly. That is tampered with and if the bureaucracy here, with the help of anybody else—I do not know who have tampered with the gentlemen's agreement and frequently the Public Employment Act is being mentioned but in the gentlemen's agreement, please find out whether any mention of a superior service or inferior service have been mentioned. The whole services, superior and inferior, more or less, have been included but the same have been tampered with in the Act and they have now said only inferior services should be included in the Mulki rules. There were none to question them then as this was done in 1957 but implemented in 1959 as by this time the Telengana area had been merged and ceased to exist. In this Act, if the superior services are not mentioned, is it our fault, the fault of the Teleganites May I know whose fault it is? How did this change take place? It is the values that are important. Promises held out are being broken What is it that you are giving us today for Telengana? One thousand or two thousands or four thousands jobs.

Today, in that region, all the financial institutions, all the other institutions, the electricity Department the co-operative societies and the taccavi loans, the Land Mortgage Banks, even in the fertiliser

distribution in these districts are manned by 99 per cent by the Andhras and not by us. Teleganites have no place and Andhras are dominating everywhere.

What about the poor Muslims in our area? The Police Action came in and then they were 10 per cent of the population occupying 80 per cent of the services. They had no land, no other avenue of empolyment and no industry in that area. Then comes in a proposal after police action to reduce their strength to 10 per cent, in proportion to thin population strength. They are decent gentlemen, very few people are really rabid or fanatic. You go to any part of India. You will see Hindus and Muslims living together but in separate bastees. But, in Hyderabad, the Muslims' houses and the Hindus' houses are side by side. We have lived together like brothers all these years. Today what is the position? They have become very poor. Is it not your duty to find out why this is happening? Is it not your duty to see why they are suffering? Have you looked into that? What have you done to ameliorate their conditions? On account of the agitation in Telengana in 1969, to get their support, the Government had one of their buildings restored back to them, the Darussalam The then Chief Minister, Mr Brahmanand Reddy, gave it back to them. A dead horse gifted back.... (*Interruptions*) The point is this that they are suffering and many of them were dismissed from the Government service and in this context the Police Services needed to be re-organised with the proper set of people so that the Hindus of Hyderabad may not take revenge against the Muslim population after police action for their past deeds. So, we sent our people to Vijayawada and other places for selection of people to the Police force and today 60 per cent of the police force then selected are already from Andhra area and the present Bill wants more of the Andhras to be recruited with regard to the police services in the Hyderabad city. Those people then recruited in 1953-54 already are on the Telangana pay list Now, you say Andhra people have no protection in the City'. They have already 60 per cent of the police services in the city and you want now to have cent per cent in the combined Police Services? Is it that you want to smother us? What is this idea. The question is this: is it not a fact that we asked for this Mulki rule in the gentlemen's agreement. Andhras gave it to us. The gentlemen's agreement that was enunciated here has not been properly enunciated in the Public Employment Act of 1957 by the Government of India after Telangana ceased to exist as a separate entity. Whose fault is it? I would like to bring in a motion to make an impeachment against those people in the Central Government who have done this tampering with it in this manner. Have the Central Government officials connived with the Andhra Government services to have this change brought about in the enactment of the Public Services Employment Act in 1957. If it is so, it is a very serious matter. It is the Andhras and the Central Government who are responsible for this and now In this context and due to this enactment when the Telangana Services are suffering and anneal to courts to obtain justice from 1957-1969, everytime that the court gave a verdict in favour of Andhras they were immediately implemented but if it was in favour of Telanganitis, it was not implemented.

The Government of India lent support to the ICS officers at the Centre and in Andhra; they appear to have connived at the whole affair here and there. And then, when the Supreme Court gives a decision ultimately in our favour, is there any fool who would say that we would feel very satisfied if 12 to 14 annas in a rupee of this judgement is implemented? That is what is happening What is it that you are talking about? It is not a matter of 2,000 jobs or 4,000 jobs. Our lands are gone: our financial and other institutions are in their hands: much of the money of the State Government is spent through PWD and work done through contractors, but in the Telengana area the Muslim and Hindu contractors have been completely elimi-

[Dr. G. S. Melkote]

nated and not even 1 per cent of them get any contract at all now. How can we exist? This is the problem that is facing us and therefore we want to separate. There is this unholy alliance in Andhra area between the bureaucracy, Andhra politicians and students and that is the bane of our trouble. The peasants there have nothing to do with it. This is the situation. What our Minister Shri Mirdha has said is correct. But in the Telengana area the whole population backs up the Mulki movement as it affects every individual. It is a mass movement. In 1969 as many as 350 lives were lost in the agitation in Hyderabad city.

In this Bill, in Clause 4, the Mulki Rules as it exists today is being invalidated and the irregular appointments for Andhras already made during these 17 years get validated. What about employment for us? We, the Telenganites, are not going to get any employment at all, either in the past or future. Whatever we lose due to validation, we lose; Whatever employment we may get in future till 1977 or 1980, we will not get, because the employment potential is very bleak. Therefore what is the idea of the whole Bill, Sir? Are there any human values given to our suffering? Under these circumstances we say, thank you very much, if you want to go, you may go, let us be left to live honourably. Where do we stand? What have they done to us? How much of their riches have been brought in to help us? I would like to ask them. I do not want to speak with emotion. I am speaking the truth.

What is necessary for them is to create the confidence in our minds. Let them say, have the Mulki rule for any length of time and we will behave like gentlemen. The Promises made will be fulfilled. It is after that that we may say, after some years when improvement takes place that things have changed and we may not want the Mulki rules any longer. Such a situation should arise, when alone the Mulki rules could be abrogated.

Sir, I do not want to take up much of the time. I have never exceeded my time limit. These are things of value and until and unless confidence is created in our minds nothing can be done. They have placed the Prime Minister's prestige in jeopardy. We know that they have pressurised her to do certain things for them If they desire, and we have offered it let there be a separate Andhra Regional Committee, separate Secrtariat for Rayalaseema and Andhra, colleges and schools in Hyderabad with their money being spent. We have no objection. They do not want to look at all these things. They want to ride roughshod over our interests. These are the things that are happening. These things should be understood properly. I am afraid whether there would not be bloodshed if separation immediately does not take place. It should be avoided. We appealed to our people to be non-violent and to allow this question to be decided by democratic methods. In Hyderabad there is a complete control over the situation. Nothing serious has so far happened. But some Telangana men were lynched in Andhra area and in reprisal the Telanganites are saying that they were not going to Cooperate with Andhras in any matter in the Telangana area; but we have no desire to trouble them in any manner. If they want to go back let them go back. But we are not going to cooperate with them. So, our people are offering passive resistence and non co-operation with the Andhras. What is wrong about it? In Bardoli, in the British times, we offered such passive resistence against our own people who helped the British. What is wrong about it? We say to these gentlemen our Andhra M.Ps who are all our good friends, if you want to separate, which we also want, please do so. We would thank you very much for it. We would be grateful to you. We would give you a good send off I think possibly after separation we can live together better than what we are doing today. Separation is the best solution

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. That we see today in this House and in Andhra Pradesh is an unspeakable tragedy for the

country, and the tragedy is heightened by the fact that in 1953 I had predicted what the country is paying for today was the original sin of Andhra Pradesh....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Naudyal): He is very wrong.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: It was the original sin of Andhra Pradesh. Let me finish what I was going to say. My hon. friend does not know what I am talking about.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: He himself does not know what he is talking about.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Alone in this House, long before my young friend began to wear pants or dhotis, I had opposed the formation of Andhra Pradesh in this House. and the *Statesman* at least in an editorial paid me the tribute of saying that what I had said would perhaps reverberate down the corridors of India, and that reverberation you have today. Dr. Katju was then the Home Minister.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: This is not a linguistic quarrel.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Then, I told him 'For this tragedy that you are perpetrating against India, this crime that you are committing. this criminal hostage to disintegration, posterity will either burn or hang your effigy' Dr. Katju got up and left saying that I was abusing him. He forgot that I was and that I wanted to be a fairly good pastmaster in the art of parliamentary vituperation. Be that as it may, and that is the irony, this original sin of Andhra Pradesh has moved a full circle, and it has come home to roost for the whole of India. I see what is happening as a terrible unspeakable tragedy. I said that Andhra Pradesh would precipitate not only a multiplicity of linguistic States but ultimately those same linguistic States which they were then breaking the country into would in turn further break up, and that tragedy. as I said, is happening today. I also said this. But who listened?

AN HON. MEMBER: Better not to listen.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I do not know whether my hon. friends have had the courage to say what they are feeling. But I stigmatised the creation of the linguistic State, starting with Andhra Pradesh, not only as a criminal hostage to Indian disintegration, but I said that they were installing a more vicious variant of communalism that India had ever experienced, and now we have a new communalism worse than any of the old communalisms which had become fashionable to rant against. And what is it? They are now identifying political power with language-*cum*-region, and out of that, they are now getting a new evil chauvinism, the worst kind of linguism-cum-regionalism fortified by political power. And you are seeing it today. the tragedy in the country.

My hon. friend Dr. G. S. Melkote spoke with tremendous emotion, and I could appreciate what he was saying....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There were more emotions before the hon. Member came here.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: He spoke deeply with emotion, but he did not rant, and that was why his emotion for me was perhaps a little more persuasive.

And what happened? That is the tragedy. What I accuse the Government of today is that it is not only covertly but overtly affirming and sanctifying this new vicious variant of communalism, liagusible-cum-regional chauvinism.

What is the 'sons of the soil' movement? What are they doing about it? There is the Shiva Sena philosophy, not Marastha for the Maharashtrians, but Maharatta for the Marathi-speaking people. What are Government doing about it? Not only indirectly but directly they are affirming it.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (Parabhani): All the leaders in the Shiva Sena are Brahmins by caste.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: What are they doing? As I say, they are not only indirectly but directly affirming it. This Shiv Sena philosophy has corroded every State Government in this country. And whatever their protestations are, you affirm it, the Central Government affirm it Because unless you exercise this power under art. 16(3), no State Government can have quotas on a regional basis. You come in and got legislation passed. You are affirming this evil 'sons of the soil' movement.

I know what is happening. My friends are in millions. Hindus subscribing to the same language, the same religion, and they are oppressed. You know the unspeakable oppression of the other minorities. I am not going to talk about it. But we know. In the name of the 'sons of the soil' movement, in Gujarat they would give to the linguistic minorities, Maharashtrians, no jobs. But what about the smaller minorities? You say they do not belong to the State, because they have not lived there permanently, for 15 years. They may have been in government offices, transferable from one area to another, and so they have their homes there. Their fathers were there. But you say they are not eligible, their sons and daughters are not eligible. You go further and say, 'You cannot get into any State college'. That is the tragedy of the smaller minorities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does this Bill not seek to deal with that?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I will come to that a little later—I do not want my voice crossed.

The Centre is affirming this. I am told by MLAs in different States that the Centre now has issued some kind of directives: not only will the sons of the soil be the only people eligible for government service, the public sector has been given a directive that you will only take in these people who qualify under the 'sons of the soil' concept.

As for private people, there is a friend of mine who runs a big business concern. He says, 'I have got a directive from the West Bengal Government to give preference only to the sons of the soil'. You know how the Hindi States are interpreting it. 'Sons of the soil' do not mean people in that State; it means people whose mother tongue is Hindi.

What does the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities say? You adopt a memorandum solemnly. Shri Pant's father, Govind Ballabh Pant was there. I had something to do with that. He placed it on the Table. Solemnly the State Governments accepted it, that you will not insist that those whose mother tongue is not that particular language will pass the entrance examination. What does he Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities say about the Hindi State? And what does the Central Government do? It comes here, makes excuses. The whole attitude, I say with great respect to Shri Mirdha, was a disgustingly non-possumous attitude: What can we do? What are our powers.

You see what is happening. As I say, it is a tragedy, not only for the people of Andhra Pradesh; it is a tragedy for the whole country.

You, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, asked me: are you not trying to deal with the 'sons of the soil' movement in this? It is even more vicious. At present, it is sons of the soil, that is, those who speak the language of a particular State. But you are applying it in an even more vicious form. Now you are saying that the 'sons of the soil' concept will only apply in a part of the State. I do not think it is going to stand up to challenge in the courts. I am not going to argue that, because the idea of art. 16(3) that you could have this evil 'sons of the soil' concept for the whole State, but you cannot apply this concept only to a part of the State. Anyway, be that as it may. Let Government cross that hurdle when it comes.

Is this not much more vicious than the old communalisms? You killed the old communalisms when you said: No more quotas. Those Muslims those Anglo-Indians and so on, we, the minorities, got quotas; they were only the crumbs we got. Today I do not know what is the position of the other minorities. I know about my community. No service at all is open in the States to a small minority because of this accursed 'sons of the soil' movement which the Government affirms and reaffirms, fortifies and re-fortifies. This is what is happening.

I told my hon. friend, Shri Bhandari: the day you give up your quotas, from that day not one Scheduled Caste will get into service anywhere. These unfortunate people come to me because they cannot get justice. When cases are being investigated they cannot get justice; Cases have been tried; and they cannot get justice when the cases go to the Supreme Court. That is the tragedy of the Scheduled Castes today. They have no quota in the promotion cadres. They come to me every other day. They are not taken into the promotion cadre. Not even God will help them when their quotas go. At least now they get it so far as some recruitment is concerned. But if they ever gave it up or are so ill-advised to give it up, I think the minorities will greatly suffer and even God, I think, will not be able to help them to get any kind of employment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How has all this got to do with the Bill. Mr. Anthony?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Yes; the Government is having this cleft-stick. This is a pernicious sanctification of the sons of the soil movement in a part of the State. I do not know; you are not going to stop it. It is like trying to close the stable door after the horse has bolted. You will not be able to stop it. Somebody asked me, "If we allow them to separate, what will happen to Vidarbha? What will happen to Saurashtra? What will happen to Chattisgarh?" I asked, "What will happen?" Do you think this is going to stop it? If by any chance—I do not think there is one chance in a million—you resolve this through the Mulki Rules, immediately, you will get the demands from Vidarbha, Saurashtra, from Uttar Pradesh, from Madhya Pradesh, for similar Mulki Rules for their areas.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I am finishing. As I said, this is a cleft-stick of the Government. You cannot get out of it. What I say is this. Look at the tragedy. This is dangerous temporising because you are playing with human lives.

As I see, as I look around rather objectively, I see the extent to which the position has become absolutely irreconcileable. This Bill is going to be a dangerous exercise in temporising. All I can say is that it does not solve anything. There is going to be much more bloodshed and ultimately the Government will come and say, "Let these people separate." But what I say is, let them separate now. Let them go in peace, because the danger is this: all the smaller minorities will get the backwash. The danger is this: If you impose this and if it is not acceptable to either side, then feelings will become so inflamed and there will be utter tragedy: Hindus, belonging to the same religion and the same language, will become so utterly bitter and hateful towards each other that the Telengana person will not be safe: his wife and daughter will not be safe in the Andhra region And the Andhra person in the Telengana area will be in the same position. What is the good? As I said, it is an exercise in temporising.

Take it either way. If it succeeds, you will get a similar demand, But if it is not going to succeed, the only consequence is that a lot of innocent people are going to lose their lives.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajamundry): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this linguistic States conception is not a new one. It has a history of more than half a century. The father of the Nation had given it his blessings as early as in the twenties of this century. Actually, ever since then, the Telugu-speaking people have been stressing to form a State of their own. Stalwarts like the Andhra Kesari,—Prakasam Pantulu,—Kaleswara Rao, from the Andhra region, and Madapathi Hanumantha Rao and Gurukula Ramakrishna Rao from the other region—I am just giving only a few names—all of them were doing their best to see that Andhra Pradesh was formed in the year 1956. 16 years have passed since the State has been formed, and during these 16 years there were governments there, and there was a peaceful atmosphere till three years ago.

Actually, the Telengana region was known to be backward. There is no doubt about it. That is exactly why more money was spent there. Many projects have come in there and if, today, there is such a clamour in the Andhra area that all the money has been spent there and that in spite of it they are not treating us properly, it only requires—

SHRI S. B. GIRI: Not from Andhra. The money spent there is not of Andhras.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Andhras also have contributed.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: Not a single pie; on the other hand they have looted us another Rs. 6 crores.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Andhras have been living in Hyderabad and money has been contributed by them and surely money has gone to both the regions. While so much money has been spent, why is there this feeling? The Andhras, the lawyers or doctors or others who are living in Hyderabad—their children cannot be admitted in the colleges of Hyderabad, in the State capital; they could not get facilities or jobs. Hyderabad is supposed to be the capital of that State. Do you see a parallel in any other capital, anywhere in India? How long is that to be tolerated? That was the feeling in Andhra which is now bothering every one of them. That is why agitation started. The Ministry tried to adjust both the regions and it was not possible. Then they came to the Prime Minister; the Prime Minister asked them to resolve it among themselves and give her a solution. In spite of the best efforts of a stalwart and senior politician like Mr. Chavan visiting that place several times, they could not come to any agreement and finally they left the matter to the Prime Minister for her award and she has given an award after consideration, careful thought. One of my predecessors said that that award was morally binding on all of us.

Personally, I feel that the five point programme which she has given will serve the purpose certainly and in due course everybody will feel that in that State all are one and the separatist mentality will not be there after 1976 in the city and in the entire State after 1980. Personally I feel that we should live in Andhra Pradesh as one State. In Hyderabad city, when there is so much of development both culturally as well as economically, we should certainly try to see that Andhra Pradesh is not divided under any circumstances.

Legislation that has been brought forward after the Supreme Court judgment is absolutely necessary; otherwise there will be big confusion and orders that had been passed since 1956, some of them at least, will be null and void. This legislation is to be supported under any circumstance.

I am only surprised at the speech of Jan Sangh leader Shri Joshi who says that there can be small States and they will prosper. With the little Hindi that I could follow translated into English, for Telengana and Andhra he gives the parallel of Punjab and Haryana of Maharashtra and Gujarat. What comparison does he make? Gujarat and Maharashtra are not speaking the same language; similarly in Haryana and Punjab also. But in Andhra this is not the

case; we all talk Telugu and we are all Telugu people and we do not like to be compared like that and separated into small pieces Probably Jan Sangh may feel happy if there is any trouble there and I can assure them that they have no place whatsoever there, even though he may dream that a such thing would happen and the State would be divided it will not happen I am surprised at Dr Melkote's remarks that the people of Telengana have been suffering at the hands of the people of the Andhra region all these years If you see what is happening in Andhra, it is the other way about But why go into that now? Now that the limits have been set at 1977 for the twin cities and 1980 for the other areas the whole State will be one after 1980 in every respect We should feel happy with this Bill and support it After all the Prime Minister has taken a lot of pains in giving such a good award We must respect it I come from a region where today the tempers are very high they are not happy with the present situation But if it is explained to them they will know in course of time what it is and they will calm down and support the idea of having a single Andhra Pradesh instead of having two separate States

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) Sir at the outset I would like to say that there are a number of honest differences of opinion on this issue and on the entire Mulki Rules Bill I feel these differences in the House are really the reflection of acute differences of opinion that exist in Andhra Telengana and other parts of the country and without challenging the bonafides of any point of view, it should be possible for us to debate calmly and coolly the various constitutional, socio-economic and political issues involved in this There can be honestly different points of view about States reorganisation and we need not brand one school of politicians as integrationists and the other school of politicians as disintegrationists We had for instance, the Greater Bombay State Patriots demanded on both sides let there be a Maha Gujarat and a Samyukta Maharashtra Movements on both sides were led by veteran nationalists whose progressive character could not be challenged

16.53 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL *in the Chair*]

But even at that time some suspicions were created and the demand for States' reorganisation on the basis of language, which was upheld by Mahatma Gandhi, was considered a separatist tendency

When the demand for Punjabi Subha was made, many said, how can we take such a risk about a border State? But after the Chinese aggression it became evident that the very Punjabis whose patriotism was suspect in the eyes of some defended the borders of the country and the opposition to Punjabi Subha completely subsided There is no challenge to nationalism in the Punjabi Subha that was carved out

Therefore, let us analyse what are the constitutional political and socio-economic implications Let us see whether there is genuine cause for tensions in these areas I am one of those who never take a doctrinaire view whenever tensions develop in various regions As a nationalist a secularist and more than that socialist I am more interested in seeing that the tensions are eliminated so that developmental activities are taken up and programmes of social revolution can be undertaken I would like to analyse it from that point of view also

I would also try to put forward before you one point which has not been brought before the House for discussion so far While taking any decision of this type, as we are doing through this Bill we must try to respect the various democratic institutions functions and traditions in the country In our country under the provisions of the Constitution the Telengana Regional Committee was created under article 371 and orders were issued by the President of India in the year 1958 That statutory body that was created namely, the Telengana Regional

(Prof. Madhu Dandavate.)

Committee, has taken some decisions which you, in your wisdom, might not consider to be wise decisions. But here is a statutory body which has been created by the President under the provisions of the Constitution, and that statutory body has come forward with certain unanimous recommendations. Here we must remember that all the legislators coming from that region are members of that Committee. That Committee has stated, after going through the provisions of this Bill, that these provisions do not fulfil the aspirations of the people.

Here we are talking of various agreement. Formerly, there was the gentle man's agreement. Now a lady's formula seeks to replace the gentleman's agree ment. I have nothing against either. But when various committees and commissions have expressed their views and when the Telengana Regional Committee have unanimously expressed the opinion, let us not side-track their point of view and say that a monopoly of wisdom lies with us, even though with our majority we can take that decision.

Just as we have given our point of view, the Telengana Regional Committee have also pointed out and categorically stated that there are certain complications that are involved, because of the Supreme Court judgment, as long as article 16(3) of the Constitution is not amended I must submit that though I have always said that we must have the supremacy of the Parliament in amending any Act, at the same time we are not going to challenge the powers of the Supreme Court. When we discuss this issue and finally adopt this Bill, I have not the least doubt, I completely agree with Shri Frank Anthony, that when this matter goes to the Supreme Court, the legislative competence of this Parliament to enact this Bill itself is bound to be challenged. Therefore, I would take a sober note. I would not say that only what I have been saying is correct. I would not say that whatever Dr Melkote or Shri Giri is saying is the final truth. But when there are differences of opinion, when there is a Supreme Court about the interpretation of article 16(3) in terms of article 35A against certain restrictions placed by article 35B, we have to take legal counsel. The President, under his constitutional powers, must refer this matter to the Supreme Court for testing its constitutional validity. Therefore, let us not rush this measure; let us postpone this issue. Let us see that this particular Bill is circulated for eliciting public opinion. If that is done, we can know the *pros and cons* of this problem which we might lost sight of in the heated passionate discussion that we are having in Parliament and outside at the present time.

There are two or three constitutional aspects to which I want to draw attention This is not the first time that such matters have gone to the court. The very basis of this Bill had gone to the court of law and there has been one important judgment. The Public Employment Act, 1957 was challenged before the Supreme Court as violative of article 16(3) of the Constitution inasmuch as the Public Employment Act relates only to a part of a State. Consequently, it was struck down as *ultra vires* the Constitution.

17 hrs.

As far as seeking the advice, opinion or viewpoint of the Supreme Court is concerned, there is a certain background Kerala Education Bill, 1957—Mr Anthony will be able to say whether it is wrong—Delhi Laws Act, 1951, the Berubari Union case, 1960, these are all matters that were referred to the Supreme Court to find out whether the constitutional position was sound. Therefore, I would very much like that let some time be given to legal pundits to find out and explore the legal position.

To the sociologists and politicians, to see what is happening there, the political aspect is that instead of Mulki Rules Bill trying to settle the problem in Andhra Pradesh and Telengana, it is trying to perpetuate the tension. Andhra people who are opposed to the creation of Telengana for diametrically opposite reasons, and the politicians in Andhra and politicians in Telengana have come to the conclusion that rather than having

Mulki Rules, it is better that we bring about a bifurcation and, to a realist like me, I will keep even the door of bifurcation of Telengana open, rather than facing the danger of heightening the tension and causing serious damage to the economic developmental activity.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU (Visakhapatnam): Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Bill.

On one essential issue, namely, history, I would not like history to repeat itself. I use the expression "repeat itself" because, as you know, Andhra was a united empire and, in 1562, in the battle of Khondur, the Vijyanagar empire was defeated by the Muslims and, from that day onwards, not only Andhra but the whole of India was broken up into smaller and smaller States. Therefore, I would not like to a party to the breaking of Andhra Pradesh again.

I feel, the ghosts of Bhamni kings are still stalking the land of Andhra Pradesh As a matter of fact, Telengana is the residue of Nizam of Hyderabad. One can say, Nizam is an anachronism. But the fact is that Mulki Rules were created by the Nizam for the benefit of the local people in Telengana against people who have been coming from U.P., Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. I do not want to get into non-secular argument. But I am afraid, the whole idea was to give protection to local Muslims against the Muslims from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. Therefore, in an indirect sense, it has a communal background. I believe, by supporting Mulki Rules Bill, in any manner, we are supporting the residue or off-shoot of casteism and communalism.

I would support the Bill because I think it nullifies the question of reservations in employment. I would not like the history to repeat itself. As a matter of fact, if I may quote from history, the battle of Khondur was fought in such a manner that the Army at Khondur was divided on the basis of caste. The fact is that Bhamni kings attacked Vijyanagar and the Army of Vijyanagar was divided because of the disunity and the breakdown of Vijyanagar empire was the cause of the ruination not only of South India but the whole country. I am afraid of the residue of Bhamni kings, and the foreigners attacked India. Therefore, I feel, unless we support the Bill, we cannot undo that. Of course, my friends there may say that reservations will go on till 1980. But, I am afraid the time factor is such that we have to go on waiting upto 1980 because we cannot reverse the whole thing by one stroke of pen. I feel that we should support this Bill and allow for the linguistic States to fully fructify after 1980.

*SHRI MAGANTI ANKINEEDU (Gudivada): Madam Chairman, this Bill has been introduced because of the decision of the Supreme Court. I want to ask as to why this has been taken to the Supreme Court. Who will reply to this point. There is a regional committee for Telangana and we all expected that it will be under the State Assembly. But later on it happened that this regional committte has been divided into sub-committees etc., and Andhras had no voice in it. Later on it was found that they made political capital out of this regional committee and sub-committees and went to Delhi to suit their own purposes. Therefore Andhras had no quorum on which they can speak If some 10 person is Andhra speak against this Committee then they are dubbed as separatists.

The present movement in Andhra is a spontaneous movement by the people and it is unprecedented. It is not inspired or encouraged by any-body. The other day Shri Indrajit Gupta also said that this movement is inspired by somebody but later on he withdrew it. This movement is spontaneous. Even Mr. Eswara Reddy said like this but I want to make it clear that this movement is unprecedented and

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

[Shri Maganti Ankineedu]

a spontaneous movement by the people I want to impress on the Central Government the gravity of the spontaneous movement by the people and I hope they will think over this problem deeply and take necessary action

I want to ask as to why whether these Mulki rules are applied to doctors, lawyers, engineers etc and then what will be their fate If these doctors, lawyers and engineers are transferred to Andhra Pradesh and those jobs are given to Telengana then what will be the fate of those doctors, lawyers and engineers who have been deprived of their jobs In this way there are many problems I want to state that these Mulki rules are not given effect to those who have gone over to Maharashtra and Mysore I want to ask this What is the necessity of applying the Mulki rules only in the State of Hyderabad and not to those regions which have gone to Maharashtra and Mysore During the recent disturbances in Andhra Pradesh many people have lost their lives It is not enough only if we offer condolences to them and I request the Government to order a judicial inquiry into the causes of those disturbances and come to a decision which will satisfy all parties We members of the Congress party MLA's and MPs requested the Prime Minister to give an award for the sake of maintaining the integrity of Andhra Pradesh Therefore, as members of the Congress Party we are all morally bound to support this formula of the Prime Minister Our forefathers and ancestors have struggled hard to maintain the integrity of Andhra Pradesh We are also bound to maintain that integrity But I want to state that people are not satisfied with this formula We can speak here sitting as Members of Parliament but tomorrow we have to go to our native places and face the wrath of the people We have to explain to the people of Andhra Pradesh that is our predicament Therefore, I request the Government to consider this problem seriously and take note of the explosive situation in Andhra Pradesh and come to an amicable solution of this problem.

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा (नागौर) : सभापति महोदय, जिस विधेयक पर इस समय सदन मे चर्चा चल रही हैं वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है और उस को जल्दी से जल्दी पास करने की जरुरत है। मैं राजस्थान से आता हू और इस लिये मे आन्ध्र प्रदेश के लोगो से एक अपील करना चाहता हू । राजस्थान 22 रियासतो का एक राज्य बना है। छोटे छोटे 22 तरह के राजाओ के कानून थे, 22 तरह के राजाओ के नियम थे और एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य मे जाने के लिये अलग अलग नियम थे जैसे एक देश से दूसरे देश मे जाने के नियम होते है। इस तरह के हालात थे । कई इलाके पिछडे हुए थे और कई इलाके उन मे से आज तक पिछडे हुए है । राजस्थान के इलाको का पिछडेपन को ले कर एक दूसरे के खिलाफ शिकायत भी रहती है । पर अगर उन शिकायतो को ले कर हम आज राजस्थान को तोडने की बात सोचे तो मैं समझता हू कि हम राजस्थान मे रहने वाले लाखो की पीढियो के साथ इतना अन्याय करेगे कि वह कभी भी तरक्की नही कर सकेगे । वहा छोटे छोटे यूनिट्स बहुत से थे । अगर उन सब की तरक्की होती तो उन मे खुशहाली होती क्योकि आखिर हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के बाद राजस्थान के एक बडे सूबे होने का मतलब क्या है ?

आज आन्ध्र प्रदेश मे जो स्थिति बन रही है उस की ओर हम को देखना पडेगा । आज उस सूबे की एक इज्जत है, उस का एक राजनीतिक वातावरण है । अगर उस राजनीतिक वातावरण को आप टुकड़ो मे तोडना चाहे तो कैसे काम चलेगा ? इस से इस राज्य की जो एक पर्सनलिटी है उस को बडा धक्का पहुच रहा है। इस लिये हम को इस पर गहराई से विचार करना चाहिये । आन्ध्र प्रदेश के लोगो को कुछ बातो के बारे से शिकायत हो सकती है कि उन की एक अलग

कौंसिल बनी हुई है, उन का एक अलग बजट है और वह अलग तरह से चलता है, मुल्की नियमों के नीचे भर्ती में और सर्विस की सुविधाओं में कुछ इलाकों को ज्यादा सुविधायें दी गई है ; हो सकता है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बहुत से इलाके पिछड़े हुए है, आज भी रायलसीमा जैसे बहुत इलाके है जो पिछड़े हुए है। वहां बहुत काम करने की जरूरत है। उन के लिये धन चाहिये, पैसा चाहिये। इसी तरह से तेलंगाना के कुछ हिस्से पिछड़े हुए है। उन सारे हिस्सों को और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के हिस्सों को एक दूसरे से शिकायत हो सकती है और उन को पिछड़ेपन से आगे लाने की जरूरत है। लेकिन आज जिस प्रकार का वातावरण परिस्थितियोंवश बन गया है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो जजमेंट आया है, उस से एक नया तरीके का सवाल खड़ा हो गया है, और जैसा आप ने कहा उस पर जन सब वाले अपना दृष्टिकोण रखते है, दूसरी पार्टियों वाले अपना दृष्टिकोण रखते है। कई तरह की शिकायतों के बारे में आप में से और हम में से कई लोग हैरान हैं। हार्ट से अपना फीलिंग व्यक्त कर रहे है। लेकिन क्या इतनी बुद्धिमत्ता हम में नहीं है कि इन सारी चीजों को हम एक साथ बैठ कर हल कर सकते ?

इस के बारे में आप के लिये एक मौका था, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, भारत सरकार ने और हमारे नेताओं ने बीच में पड़ कर कहा कि एक साथ बैठ कर, एक हो कर झगड़े को निपटाओ। लेकिन जब आप किसी नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंचे और फैसला नहीं कर पाये तब इन्दिरा जी ने फैसला कर दिया। उस के बाद आप सब लोगों ने साथ बैठ कर उस के लिये हां कह दिया लेकिन अब कोई इस्तीफा दे या तरह तरह की बातें करे, इस में मैं कोई राजनीतिक बुद्धिमत्ता नहीं देखता।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप बड़े बड़े लोग हैं, मंत्री हैं, जन नेता हैं, आप को इस के बारे में सोचना चाहिये। नेता वह नहीं होता जो जनता के हिलने पर उस के पीछे हिलने लगे और उस की ही भाषा बोलने लगे। नेता उन को कहते है जो जनता को सही लीड दे, सही दृष्टिकोण दे और जा कर उन के साथ बीच में बैठ सके। जो फार्मूला आप के सामने पेश किया गया है, हो सकता है सब लोगों को सन्तोष देने वाला न हो। लेकिन यह एक ऐसा मामला है जो हिन्दुस्तान का राष्ट्रीय मामला है और हम को और आप को सारे देश को दृष्टि में रखना पड़ेगा। अगर देश में वायदर मूनिट नहीं होगा तो हमारी कोई तरक्की नहीं हो सकती। वोटों को ले कर झगड़ा हो सकता है लेकिन देश के लिये विकास के लिये ऐसा क्या हो ? अगर देश की तरक्की करनी है तो देश के बुनियादी सिद्धान्तों को मान कर चलना पड़ेगा।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश बनने का एक इतिहास है और दोनों भागों के लोगों ने एक साथ बैठ कर उस को बनाया है। मैं उन के लम्बे चौड़े इतिहास और भाषा के झगड़े में नहीं जाना चाहता। जो ऐसी बातें नहीं कहनी की बात सुना रहे थे। वह माइनारिटी और लिंगिविज्म में जा कर कह गये कि पुराने नेताओं ने क्या कहा और क्या नहीं कहा और उन के मन में क्या डर है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वह क्या बात कह रहे है। उन के दिमाग में कोई डर नहीं होना चाहिये। हिन्दुस्तान में माइनारिटी और मैजारिटी सब के लोग आराम से जियेंगे और रहेंगे। उन की भाषा और संस्कृति कायम रहेगी, उन का विकास और तरक्की होगी, वह कोई डर न रखें। वह हर वक्त किसी न किसी मामले को ला कर खड़ा करते है, उन के दिमाग में पता नहीं कौन से भूत दण्ड लगाते है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कोई खतरा उन को नहीं है। मुझे मालूम है कि आज जो हवा है वह दो चार दिनों में बह जायेगी।

[श्री नाथ् राम मिर्धा]

मैं भारत सरकार से भी कहना चाहता हूं कि उस ने जो फैसला किया है उस के मुताबिक कानून बनाने मे किसी का नुक्सान नहीं होना चाहिये। आज कुछ लोग बदमाशी कर सकते हैं, लेकिन उन को दबाये रखना ठीक रखना सरकार का काम है। थोड़े दिनो में सब कुछ ठीक हो जायेगा। हमारे नेता थोड़े दिनों में कोल्ड हो जायेंगे और सही मानों जनता को आगे बढ़ायेंगे तथा हर एक वर्ग एक दूसरे के प्रति न्याय और इन्साफ करेगे। आज लोगो मे कुछ बिखराव आ गया है, अलगाव से वह नजदीक आयगें। इसलिये मैं अपील करना चाहता हू कि सब लोग दिल मजबूत रखें और एक दूसरे के साथ बैठ कर ऐसा वातावरण बनायें सब काम शान्ति से हो सके। मैं जनता से भी अपील करना चाहता हूं। आन्ध्र प्रदेश की जनता आम तौर से किसान है और खेती करती है। इधर भी करती है और उधर भी करती है, उनको इन झगडों से कोई मतलब नहीं है। आखिर तीन साल में नौकरियां के मामले में क्या हो जायेगा? कितने लोगों को मौका मिलेगा? बाद में हालात बदलेंगे और दोनो को बराबर मौके मिलेंगे, पर आज हम सही वातावरण जनता में बनायें, सही तरीके से उसको आगे ले चलें।

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): I rise to oppose this Mulki Bill, lock, stock and barrel, because it is not only illegal and unconstitutional but it is also irrational and immoral. I would not like to speak on the unconstitutionality of this Bill, because that has already been dealt with by my hon. friend Shri G. Viswanathan and others. I would like to confine myself to the irrationality and immorality of this measure.

As you know, and as the House is well aware, the hon. Prime Minister and also the Central Government and other leaders in Andhra Pradesh have given so many assurances to the Telengana people. But, unfortunately, in this Bill, those assurances have not been given, but they have been completely forgotten. I do not know why. It may be under the pressure of Andhra MPs or others....

SHRI B. S. MURTHY (Amalapuran): No.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: If they are going to act under the pressure of so many people, it is no use having this Mulki rules or anything else. It is better to have a separate State.

When we started our movement in 1969, it was said that that was not going to benefit our region, and we were given so many assurances. About developmental activities also, the Central Government had given us so many assurances.

SHRI R S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): It has benefited them.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Even after 1969, do you think that any development has taken place there?

The most hopeless clause in this Bill is clause 4, under which the Central Government are going to validate all the appointments made since 1956 till today. We have complained to the hon. Prime Minister and the Central Government that the Andhra people have occupied our posts....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Wrong.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: It is not wrong; it is a fact. Their own Chief Minister Shri Brahmananda Reddy has agreed. There was an all-party accord in January, 1969 on this matter. How can my hon. friend say that it was

wrong? The Central Government had also accepted it, and the hon. Prime Minister had assured us that they would rectify the matter. But instead of rectifying the matter, now they seek to validate all the appointments made since 1956. I ask them how they are going to benefit our Telengana people. By validating these posts, I think they are causing the death-warrant for the people of Telengana. Today, they are passing the deathwarrant and tomorrow, after passing this Bill, they are going to execute the deathwarrant against our people. This is the situation. I am sorry that my hon friend Shri K. Raghuramaiah, a senior-most leader, who I thought was a very rational and reasonable leader was arguing and painting a picture as if the Andhra people had suffered.

It is not the Andhra people who suffered. He knows it well. The merger of Telengana with Andhra took place against the will of the Telengana people. At that time Panditji was alive; at that time Shri Govind Ballabh Pant was there. But unfortunately, the great daughter of Panditji and the great son of Pantji, instead of doing justice to us, are doing the greatest injustice to us.

You may say 'No, no. How are we doing injustice'? This is definitely doing injustice to us. You are not benefiting our people. At that time, even before this merger, the people revolted. They said, 'No, we do not want merger with Andhra'. Then the Andhra leaders came forward, saying 'Baba, do not worry. We know what are your fears. We will protect your interests. We will give you safeguards'. On their own accord, voluntarily, they provided these safeguards. But after the merger, they have completely forgotten about these safeguards.

You know that before the merger, there were also so many assurances given. It was said that Telengana is a backward area and after merger, we will see that an amount from Andhra is spent on Telengana for the purpose of its development and advancement. But instead of spending money, instead of bringing money from Andhra, they have taken away Rs. 107 crores of Telengana's surplus and they have spent it on their region. And here Shri Raghuramaiah says, 'We, the Andhra people have suffered.' He is speaking against facts. These are the facts which are before the people, which everybody knows.

The former Andhra Chief Minister, Shri Brahmananda Reddy, himself agreed and assured us that he would rectify the matter. They promised to spend the amount again in Telengana. Also about the services, they give us an assurance, 'Yes, we have got the services; I will transfer all these people to the Andhra area and appoint Telengana people in their place'.

Now by clause 4, you are validating these services. That means they will become part and parcel of the Telengana people and they are entitled even to promotions in the Telengana region after this. That being so, how are we going to be benefited?

The Prime Minister gave so many assurances not only at the time of the Telengana agitation but before that during the selections to the Assembly in 1971. Speaking at Warrangal, she said 'If necessary, I will amend the Constitution to protect the interests of the people'. Are you protecting our interests in this way? Is this protection? I ask this as the representative of the people there. You may not take this seriously because you belong to other regions and you are not having such difficulties there. But as a representative of my people, I know what are our difficulties. We have to repeat the voice of our people.

Shri Mirdha was saying, 'No, no. Even in Rajasthan there are so many things'. May be. But our case is different: (*Interruptions*)

[Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao]

In Rajasthan, these safeguards were not given. But you have given us these safeguards in Telengana. You gave us the Regional Committee. You appreciated the reality. But instead of appreciating the reality of today, you say, 'We are also having these problems'. This is not going to solve the problem. I can tell the House very frankly that it is not only my opinion, but it is the opinion of 90 per cent of the MPs of Andhra and of Telengana that there is no alternative except separation, except bifurcation This is the view of the people. We cannot go against the will and wishes of the people.

I know the hon. Prime Minister is for the poor people. But at the same time, she must be democratic also. Her father was a great man. On the death of Poti Sriramulu, he agreed to the creation of Andhra bifurcating the Madras State into Madras and Andhra. But here 350 people have died in Telengana. So many people died in Andhra recently. Lakhs of people have gone to jail. In spite of that, she is not agreeing.

I know her difficulties also here. But your difficulties are not going to satisfy us. I think personally she is not against it. But the great Chavanji is there. I know that he is a great leader. He is not only a great leader but a great grand-son of Shivaji. Not only has he been following in the footsteps of Shivaji but he has exceeded that. (*Interruptions*) I know that he is a great leader. There is no doubt about it. I admit it. But in this, selfishness is guiding him. He is guided by his own selfishness. He is afraid of his own Vidarbha. I can tell him that there is so much difference between Telengana and Vidarbha. The SRC has recommended it. It is not that we wanted it. The SRC has clearly stated that there will be difficulties after the merger. The fears of Telengana people are real. Then, when the report came before Panditji, he appreciated it. That is why the regional committees were formed and they came to a gentlemen's agreement. To link it up with the question of Saurashtra or Vidarbha is wrong. Morarjibhai recently gave a statement to the press in Bombay I was really surprised at it. He has boycotted this. The Vidarbha problem worries Mr. Chavan and Saurashtra problem worries Morarjibhai. Why do you link it up with these things? Our case is real and reasonable. You gentlemen should appreciate it. So, in this matter, please do not be advised by Chavanji and others, because his own selfishness is there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Please give me three minutes.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is enjoying your remark.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: It is not a question of his enjoying. It is a fact. You will have to face these facts. I know you will not concede this demand of the people from both the regions now. But you will have to consider it, if not today, tomorrow or three months or six months later. It is bound to come.

I think bifurcation is the only solution that has to be given. Everybody agrees. Shri Indrajit Gupta from the CPI—yes, I know your feeling is there, if, after all, you believe in domocracy. If you do not believe in domocracy, that is a different matter. (*Interruptions*) I know he agrees that the situation is like that. We cannot central the situation. You blame the other gentlemen that some jagirdars or reactionaries are behind this. But then I say your own people are demanding this. The Deputy Chief Minister and eight other Ministers are now coming out and saying that they want separation. Not only that. 80 Congress MLAs and the Congress President, and everybody is requesting Shrimati Indira Gandhi to bifurcate the State. Why don't you bifurcate? I am sure that this Bill is not going to solve your problem: either our problem or your national problem. You are always worried about your national repercussion. I think Shri Frank Anthony in a different manner said that these Mulki

Rules are going to harm you. But if anybody thinks like that, that still we can continue this integrated State, then I can only say that he is living in a fool's paradise. Please be real. I request this House and also request the hon. Prime Minister to come with a Bill to bifurcate the State. It is much better. This is nothing. I think this is going to be challenged before the Supreme Court again, and it will be definitely struck down. I am very sure about it. It is not only the opinion of the Members. This opinion has been given by Niren De, the Attorney-General, and other great jurists

The Supreme Court's judgment is very, very clear about this. In view of this, even now you can withdraw this Bill and comeforward with another Bill to bifurcate the State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have a request to make. There are so many names of Members who wish to speak this afternoon. So, Members may kindly limit themselves to five minutes each. There are about five to six more speaker. We would like to give them a chance to have their say.

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : समय बढ़ा दीजिये काफी लोग बोलने वाले है। कल इसको आप चलाए।

सभापति महोदय : इसको आज ही खत्म करना है।

Shri Suryanarayana—absent.

SHRI J. RAMESHWAR RAO (Mahbubnagar): Mr. Chairman, it is with a feeling of anguish and regret that I have decided to put before the hon. Members of this House a very tragic situation that is now prevailing in Andhra Pradesh. My colleague Dr. Melkote has given the background to the problem, where it originated and how it has grown. Various references have been made about the possible unconstitutionality of this Bill and the effect of article 16(3) and article 35(b). One aspect seems to have been over-looked. Even if the Mulki rules Bill becomes an Act and is not held ultravires on this account there is one other aspect wherein it might be considered ultra vires, that is under article 14.

17.31 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

The attempt to end the Mulki rules in one part of the territory in 1971 and in another part of the territory in 1980 as well as applying it to one set of services and not applying it to another set of services are all aspects which will come under the ambit of article 14. However, I shall avoid spending much time on the constitutional aspect of the Bill because when it becomes a law it will be challenged in the Courts and the Courts will give their verdict.

The Bill before this House is intended to bring into law the assurances that have been given by the Prime Minister as well as the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh over the years from 1969 right till the other day and provide safeguards for the people of Telengana in the matter of services In this context it would be of interest if I quote from the debate of the Andhra Assembly before the Andhra Pradesh was formed. Mr. B. Gopala Reddi who was the Chief Minister of Andhra speaking on the floor of the Assembly on 25th November, 1955 said: "This Assembly would further like to assure the people in Telengana that the development of that area would be deemed a special charge and that certain priorities and special protections will be given for the improvement of this area, such as reservations in services and educational institutions on the basis of population."

I should like to draw the attention of my friend Mr. Raghu Ramaiah about this resolution sponsored by Mr. Gopala Reddi and passed in the Andhra Assembly before

SHRI J. RAMESHWAR RAO Andhra Pradesh came into being. While referring to his remarks I may also refer to two or three other matters which he raised while speaking today. Mr. Raghu Ramaiah spoke very eloquently but eloquence need not necessarily mean clarity. He spoke about how students from one area can go and study in others areas in India. He said he would like his children to study in Hyderabad, in Telengana. It would interest him to know that the schools and colleges in Telengana have been more or less closed from 1969 and our own children are not able to study in Telengana or in Hyderabad and have to go out.

AN HON. MEMBER: What an excellent argument.

SHRI J. RAMESHWAR RAO: It is true and one should know what is happening and there is no point in closing one's eyes to it. They are closed partly because of the whole episode that has been taking place. I was reading the other day that the Venkateswara University and the Andhra University have been closed indefinitely. There is no administration in Andhra or Telengana. No Schools and Colleges are working. No papers move from one office to another or from one table to another in the same office. Mr. Raghu Ramaiah will, I hope, forgive me if I again refer to him. He said with a certain amount of arrogance, if I may use that word, "this State is ours and if you do not want to say, you can go out of it." He was referring to my colleague Mr. Giri when he protested. He said, get out of the State.

AN HON. MEMBER: No; he said, get out of the House.

SHRI J. RAMESHWAR RAO: I do not think he has any business to ask any member to leave the House. The only person who has that right is you, Mr Speaker. I am mentioning this because it is precisely this attitude of arrogance on the part of the Andhra rulers that has led to a feeling in Telegana that they cannot remain in that State. It is not a few thousand jobs, I assure you but it is the general attitude and it is not possible for the people of Telengana to accept this kind of arrogant, dominant attitude. We are not used to it. We believe in democracy and democratic functioning.

Mr. Raghuramaiah made another very interesting observation. He said, the revenues of Hyderabad city are Rs. 36 crores. Because Andhras form two-thirds of the population and Telengana people form one-third of the population, he deducted that Rs. 24 crores are contributed by them. A very brilliant analysis! He is a great mathematician! and he said only Rs. 12 crores are contributed by the Telengana people. In actual fact, we have made a calculation of the contribution of Andhras to the revenues of Hyderabad and it comes to about Rs. 1.5 crores. As against this, the advantages they derive are worth Rs. 7 crores! Government can appoint a commission to go into this and give a report. We do not have to make conjectural statement to mislead the House or to give a certain emphasis which is not right.

Dr. Molkote has given you the background of the whole Telengana problem I shall confine myself briefly to three or four matters. This Bill seeks to put into an Act the assurances, given in 1969, 1970 and 1971 before the Telengana Praja Samiti merged with the Congress and also the assurance given by Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, who was Chief Minister of Andhra, on the floor of the House in Hyderabad in 1970. The Prime Minister in a statement made in this House on 27th November, 1972 mentioned that the Mulki Rules are applicable only to certain posts under the State Government and are not applicable to the All India Services and to posts in Central Government offices and public sector undertakings. On this, there can be no controversy. We wholeheartedly accept this position. But if you examine this Bill, it does not seek to give effect to the Prime Minister's statement. It curtails the operation of the Mulki rules very much more drastically. One would have expected that the assurance of the

Prime Minister given on the floor of the House, at least would be respected.

I would like to refer to clause 4 of the Bill. Thousands of appointments have been made after 1956. In her 8 point formula, the Prime Minister assured us in 1970 that many of these promotions and appointments which may have been wrong will be gone into by various committees that have been appointed. These committees are at the moment seized of these matters. But this Bill seeks to validate all the appointments made from 1956 up to date. Then, why was that 8 point formula and assurance given in 1970? Why were those committees appointed to go into each individual case of discrimination or wrongful appointment or promotion, if the intention of the Bill is to validate all these appointments? It is my view that this Act will not benefit Telengana in any manner. It does not provide any protection to Telengana. All that this Act seeks to do is to validate a few thousand jobs that have been wrongly provided, or a few thousand people who have been wrongly promoted. Sir, it will also interest you to know that four or five days ago a Government Order has been issued by the Chief Minister of Andhra that no fresh appointments shall be made until those who have already been appointed in excess of requirements are absorbed. These excess appointments came out of super-numerary posts, mostly from Andhra, which means for the next four or five years there will be no fresh appointment from Telengana. Then, why this Bill and why this guarantee? Is it only to serve as a sop to public opinion? Or, are we seriously interested in solving this problem of Andhra and Telengana?

I do not have very much to say except that I would beg of the Prime Minister —I find the Prime Minister is not here, I hope my voice will reach her—I beg of her on bended knees that she concede a separate Telengana State. The people of Telengana cannot remain happy in a composite Andhra Pradesh. She should concede, as early as possible, a separate Telengana State, which alone will bring a certain stability to this region and security to the country.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, I would like to clarify a figure. During the course of my speech, I did not say that we are contributing Rs. 24 crores. What I said was.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. B. GIRI: It could be examined from records.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: To the best of my recollection, what I said was that out of the expenditure of Rs. 36 crores, we are contributing Rs. 24 crores. That is to say, there is an income of Rs. 36 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 36 crores. Out of this expenditure of Rs. 36 crores, the Andhra region is contributing Rs. 24 crores. So far as the income of Rs. 36 crores arising out of the Hyderabad city is concerned, the entire amount is credited to the Telengana Fund.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Sir, I am intervening because of two reasons. Even in 1968-69 when the question of the separation of Telengana was raised, I had something to do with this problem. Then when this question was again raised this year after the judgment of the Supreme Court, I had the privilege of discussing all the pros and cons and complicated aspects of this problem with the leaders of both Telengana and Andhra, not only of Congress Party but non-Congress parties as well. Although the emotions have now reached a certain pitch, at that time people were cool-headed and they were in a mood to consider problems more dispassionately and objectively. I found that with some few exceptions—especially these two Members who are sitting opposite; except them—the overwhelming opinion was in favour of the integrated State, because all of them felt that after nearly a century all Telugu-speaking people have come together. It was a historical achievement not only for the Telengana people but for the entire Andhra. It was the Telugu-speaking people that have given a lead to the formation of

[Shri Yeshwant Rao Chavan]

linguistic States, which is certainly a step in the right direction. But I am trying to put the whole question in a proper perspective. As far as the people are concerned, the question is to approach the problem more rationally. Their overwhelming need and feeling is that it is in their interest to have an intergrated State.

Well, this problem has got its own history because no problem in India is without its history. So is the problem of Telengana. It was the spontaneous desire of the people of both the States that brought them together. Whether it was a gentleman's agreement or not is a different matter. Some arrangement was made. There were certainly some defects or certain deficiencies in the implementation of that agreement. Possibly, it may be so.

Many steps were taken last time when the Prime Minister announced 8-point formula which helped to bridge the differences and things were going on quite smoothly. Then came the Supreme Court judgment. I do not want to comment on the Supreme Court judgment because that is a different matter altogether. That is a matter that can be discussed at different levels.

As far as Mulki Rules are concerned, the feeling in Telengana was and is that, if at all there is going to be an integrated State, they should have a feeling of belonging to the State. That certainly is a very reasonable and a very rational demand. There is nothing wrong about it. But at the same time, Telengana people have a feeling that certain concessions were given to them, that they have some history and they have got some problems which needed to be solved. Therefore, this point was conceded to them.

There is one question which is very important for the integrity of the State and that is that this sort of reservation cannot have any permanency about it. I think, according to me, the most important aspect of the Bill is that having accepted the necessity of having Mulki Rules for some time and that also to a limited extent, even when Telengana and Andhra came together, it was agreed that not all the Services but only specific Services should be reserved for Telengana people. But how long even this particular type of reservation should go on is certainly an important matter and, according to me, this Bill is a very important development and improvement towards a fuller integration of the State by putting some sort of a time-limit on the period for which these Mulki Rules will continue to exist.

I would like to put it before the leaders of Andhra separatist movement that there was one other point which was important and which was a very significant point that, if at all we want to integrate the State, then the people who come to the Telengana side, to Hyderabad, must feel that they belong to the capital of one State. That is why, if you see the Bill, the Bill makes distinction between the application of Mulki Rules for a certain period to the capital city of Hyderabad and to the rest of Telengana area. This is, really speaking, a recognition of the strong feeling of the people of Andhra Pradesh that they belong to one State. But, at the same time, it would be very difficult to completely forget the whole thing, the whole history. People say that 16-17 years have gone by, but nothing has happened. You cannot undo the history of 400 years within a couple of years or even within five to ten years. There will certainly be difficulties about it. Naturally, you cannot merely straightway say 'Remove this and remove that'.

Now, some people have raised the question of the leaders of the movement. They have raised this question of the Regional Committee and Mr. Raghu Ramaiah specially made a mention of that aspect. I think the Prime Minister will deal with this aspect probably a little later and I do not want to say any thing about it. That is a separate question altogether. That has to be decided and considered on its own merits separately. But one point is certain. Some colleagues made a reference to me, that it is because of my

interest in this State or that State that we hold this view. It is completely, I should say, unfair because we are not trying to look at the problem of Telangana from the point of view of my own State. Some members asked me a question as to why is it that the Mulki rules are not made applicable to Vidarbha or a part of Karnataka. May I tell them a very important factor? If the capital of Maharashtra would have been in some part of the area which was joined from Andhra to Maharashtra and Bombay was not the capital, the same trouble would have started there also. But, in case of Telangana, it happens that Hyderabad which was a part of Telangana became the capital of the whole State and that makes all the difference. Sometime or the other you will have to find out what exactly happened in this particular matter

I would suggest that we may see what hon Member Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha, said and he was right, that it is time that the leaders who have to give a real lead in this matter. Linguistic issues, particularly, in our country and in the present context of things, have a tendency of becoming a very explosive issue, and it is the duty of every, patriotic citizen and I would say, of those who are really interested in the integration of the country as a whole, that they do not allow these tendencies of further separation. If you start the re-drawing of maps again, I do not know how far it will go and where and when it is going to end.

We have got so many important problems before the country to-day. We are about to start the Fifth Five Year Plan of the country. We have many other economic responsibilities and the problems of development before us. We have to find solutions for these things. I think it is a luxury at this moment to start these new controvercies and new difficulties for ourselves.

Therefore, I would certainly make an appeal, not only to the Members sitting here who hold some separatist views, but the real appeal has to be made to the people in both Andhra and Telangana areas. Only because some of these people have made certain demands and in order to remain in logically consistence with this, they want Telangana? Now other people are asking for Andhra. I would suggest and I would request them that in the higher interest of the nation, in the name of the nation, we will have to keep back these secondary issues and think of the foremost problems which are very much more important. Here, we are fighting for a very limited point of Mulki Rules, and very limited sector of employment But the real question is the question of finding employment to a large number of masses in the fields of agriculture, in the field of industry, in the field of self employment spheres. It is these matters which are more important. But unfortunately here we are fighting for the spoils of 1 per cent or 2 per cent of the Government employment, that too also in a limited field. Really speaking, it is only misleading ourselves and misleading the people. If it is a question of unemployment, it can be solved only by taking up most progressive steps in the economy both in agriculture and in industry This process has already been started in this country and if we dedicate ourselves to these programmes and policies, I am sure this trouble of Mulki Rules and its implications will be completely forgotten after a few years' time. The two decades of seventies and the eighties, I am sure, is a very crucial period and with the progressive reforms with which we are pursuing the problem of unemployment, I think those people who are fighting for these minor causes will laugh at themselves realising was it for this thing that we were fighting? Was it worth our fighting for?' If at all we are concerned about the employment of the people, both in the Telangana and the Andhra side, it is these important economic policies which have been accepted by the country and which alone can solve the real problem of mass unemployment. Need of our times is to pursue these major policies

I do not want to take more of your time because we are aleady short of time But looking into the history of this problem, it is necessary that leaders of both

[Shri Yeshwant Rao Chavan]

sides persuade themselves to come together.... (*Interruptions*). It is said, it is a spontaneous thing, but spontaneity in these matters can be interpreted in many ways. In Telengana side also at one time it was said that it was a very spontaneous movement but ultimately,...

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Because of you, because of the Centre.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN. Ultimately, the test of the leadership is to convince the people of the rightness ot the cause. Call of separation is a call of despair. By these agitations it is not that you are building something, but you are breaking something which was built with constant and patient efforts. Andhra unity is much more important. This Andhra Pradesh unity was brought about by the leaders of Andhra with the blessings of the then national leadership. There arose some danger to it some years back. Our Prime Minister tried to keep them together. Again, this time this five-point programme that the Prime Minister has put before the country, before the Parliament, and before these two regions, is to see that this sort of temporary aberration in the feelings of people should not undo something which we have built up patiently with a view to bringing the great people of these regions together.

I have tried to put before the House all the points which I had in mind. I hope this House at least takes this view because, when regional questions are at conflict with each other, we cannot expect that region to take a dispassionate view about it. It is very difficult for them to do so under pressure of emotions. I understand the difficulty of representatives of the people sitting here or people who are working there. I know the feeling of Ministers who have resigned now; at one time they themselves came and told me that, these are our views, but ultimately we will certainly accept the decisions that will be given by the Central leadership, particularly, by the Prime Minister in the interest of integrity of the State. Well, may be, because of local pressures they might have done certain thing, reasonably or unreasonably. I have myself gone through the fire of these regional troubles. So, on such occasions it is the national leadership and more particularly the Parliament that has to give a lead in this matter. If on occasions like this we do not take an objective and dispassionate national view, who else is expected to take such a view?

Naturally, the Telengana people are excited. I understand their feeling, I have great respect for their feelings. I know that the people of Andhra are much more excited about it. I can understand that, because of certain provocations, people feel that way. But it is the national thinking that must be made ultimately to prevail. And, instead of the individual taking any view, if the Parliament takes in its Collective wisdom a view and gives them a direction, I think, that alone will solve the difficult problem.

In this matter, when Parliament passes this Act, it is not merely a piece of Act that we are passing. It is an intimate appeal that this national body is making both to the people of Telengana and Andhra: Please forget your differences; both of you are great people and are put together to work in the national cause, forget small things and make efforts to see that the integrated State, which is historically an accepted Constitutional fact, becomes an emotional reality. The passage of this Act is not merely adding one more Act on the statute-book, but it is one more important step taken in the matter of emotional integration of this country and therefore I support this Bill.

18.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri S. B. Giri But before he starts his speech, I should invite his attention to the fact that the Business Advisory Committee had decided to finish this Bill today, and they had fixed four hours for this. The time allotted is already over. About four more speakers are left, and I think that we should keep sitting till they are finally disposed of. I hope all hon. Members agree to this.

There is another matter, which is a somewhat unimportant thing which the Secretary has reported to me. There was some man shouting some slogan outside the galleries. He has turned out to be an unsound man. I have let him off. He was just shouting 'Vande Mataram', something very harmless, and I have let him go.

About ten or fifteen days back, one man came, and he was also shouting, and he said that he was a Member of Parliament and he should be allowed to come in, and he was taken away by the police. I do not know whether he was the same man or not.

When we turned him out, he came with a batch of about a hundred people before my residence, and he wanted to take the oath. I really was surprised that when one man was enough, he brought one hundred men along with him, and after about one hour's persuasion, we came to know that he had given some promises to many of them, and then he said that he belonged to the Opposition I only told him that if he could secure a certificate either from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu or from Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, I would think over it. His name was Paramatma.

Now, Shri S. B. Giri.

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal): I rise to oppose this Bill on the ground that it does not fulfil the wishes and aspirations of the people of Telengana or Andhra, and it does not also fulfil the political and social problems of the Telengana people. The Telengana and Andhra problem is not just the question of Mulki rules. By enacting this piece of legislation, how are they going to help the people of Telengana? It is a human problem and it must be considered in that perspective. It was because of their experience of the last sixteen years that the Telengana people had started an agitation, and more than 350 people were killed like flies and not like human beings they were not bribed, and they were not given brandy or alcohol as Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma was saying about what happened in Andhra. But the young people took up the cause of separation and fought, because they were convinced that they had been exploited and looted by the Andhra rulers. That was how the movement for a separate Telengana had come up. No political party was there at that time, and no political leader was in that movement at that time. Apart from that, I do not want to repeat what has already been said.

The regional committee which is a statutory body of the Andhra Pradesh State, immediately after the judgment of the Supreme Court passed a unanimous resolution in which all the legislators belonging to the Communist Party, the CMP and the Congress and other parties who were present said that judgment should be implemented *in toto*. I do not know what has happened to that unanimous resolution It was a unanimous resolution passed by a statutory body set up under an enactment of Parliament. It was not only the Telengana Praja Samiti Members who were there, but the Congress Members were also there including the Telengana members and they had passed this resolution unanimously.

Again, after this judgment, the Members of Parliament elected by the people from the Telengana region had submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister, and I would like to quote from what they have said in their memorandum.

> "Any modification for any reason whatsoever would have serious repercussions in Telengana and other parts of the country and the confidence of the people in the government would be shaken.

[Shri S. B. Giri]

"Until and unless the Mulki Rules are implemented *in toto*, any further discussions with anybody cannot arise and would have little meaning for us. We have no desire to participate in such discussions.

"Telengana people, the really affected and who are the sufferers all these years are remaining peaceful with no agitational approach. We earnestly request you to implement the decision of the Supreme Court and earn the credit, confidence and gratitude of the people in the government and yourself.

"The question of reposing confidence in the Prime Minister does not arise as the whole thing is conceived as a mischievous move on the part of those who want to get the judgment of the Supreme Court modified. Such a move is ill-advised. We hope you would appreciate our stand.

"We, therefore, have to earnestly request you kindly to direct the State Government to immediately implement the Mulki Rules".

This is the memorandum which was given not by the Telengana Praja Samiti but 6 of the Members belonging to the Indira Congress Party and others.

Immediately after the announcement of the five-point formula of the Prime Minister, I said during the call attention motion here that it is impossible to work and that both the regions will not accept it. Today this is what has happened. Immediately after the announcement, many people were killed in the Andhra region. I pay my homage to those people who were victims of police firing in the Andhra region and also express my sympathy and condolence to the members of the bereaved families. In Telengana also, 350 people were killed and lakhs of people went to prison. It was not a political manoeuvre not for power by the landlords, as Shri Indrajit Gupta said. It was the people's movement.

The Government of India is a representative government. I am confident that it is a democratic government that we are having in this country. We respect the representative character of this government. I hope the Government of India will respect the aspirations and wishes of the people there.

After the formula, we now see what has happened. Take the Telengana Regional Committee. Those Ministers from Telengana and Andhra and those MLAs. from Andhra and Telengana assured the Prime Minister 'We are going to accept your verdict'. But what has happened? Immediately afterwards, the Telengana Regional Committee has passed a unanimous Resolution (on December 13) wherein they brought out a new formula, a 14-point formula. That means they have rejected the five-point formula. Also day before yesterday, nearly 87 MLAs belonging to the Andhra region and 8 Ministers held a public meeting representing the Andhra districts where they hoisted the Andhra State flag and demanded a separate State. Those Ministers had assured the Prime Minister that they were going to abide by her verdict They have gone back on it now, because there was pressure from the people and they have bowed to that I am glad they are real democrats.

After promising to the Prime Minister that they are going to abide by her decision, 8 Ministers have resigned from the Cabinet. This has to be noted.

AN HON. MEMBER: 9 Ministers.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: Also we saw in this morning's newspapers something. It is not about the opposition people in the Telengana Praja Samiti, but it is about 'an Andhra Congress.' It was headlined 'Andhra Congress takes birth'. Their leader is the Deputy Chief Minister, and leader of the Congress Party in Andhra. That means there is no Congress in Andhra Pradesh as such, but there is the Andhra Congress and for Telengana we are already having the Telengana Congress Committee.

I do not want to take more time. This Bill does not follow the norms of human life. I think this Bill goes against the

wishes of the people. I feel even the Government of India and the members of this Parliament, who are the representatives of the people. It should be for the people; it should not be against the people. But this Bill is against the people both in Andhra and Telengana. Therefore, I oppose the Bill.

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is really not much need for me to speak as my colleague, Shri Chavan, has brought a cooler and calmer atmosphere to prevail in the House and has dealt with the really important points. But some hon. Members even of the Opposition had earlier expressed the opinion that it might be misunderstood if I did not clearly state our views on some points which have been mentioned here before. They are not new, nevertheless, they thought I should do so and that is why I have got up.

Parliament discusses many important issues which are highly emotional, and the Mulki Rules have become one such issue. Matters which involve regional feelings quite often do arouse the emotions of the people in this country as in many other counutries, and we certainly cannot ignore the emotions of the people. But I should like to stress what Chavanji has said, that no solution can be found while the atmosphere remains charged with emotion. Any solutions, any answer, has to be found in a very cool, calm and rational manner.

Therefore, although I was also, as were many other hon. Members, touched by the emotions expressed by hon. Members, by the difficulties of our friends from Telengana and friends from other parts of Andhra Pradesh, we were certainly touched by the difficulties and emotions—I should very respectfully say to them that all these matters have to be thought of not in terms of emotion but in terms of calm and collective thought. And not in terms of today or tomorrow or the day after but of what it will mean to them and the country ten years hence, 20 years hence, a hundred years hence.

Hon. Member have been discussing here, and separately with me, the question of a few posts or a few matters like this. As Chavanji very rightly said, does this really touch the lives of the people? It does not. The whole problem of employment has assumed vast proportions for us. There is unemployment all over the country. Not only in our country but in almost every country of the world. This is one of the phenomena of contemporary society. I am not saying this to excuse our own shortcomings or difficulties. The problem has to be faced. This is why this question has assumed such vast proportions.

Naturally, if you put to the people that a particular development has affected their employment, it has affected their rights they will become emotional. Anybody will become emotional. I do not know how many people have gone to the public at large and said, "Let us sit down and think about it, what difference will it make in terms of employment in terms of the other opportunities for the people in the Telengana region, for the people in the other districts of Andhra Pradesh?" So, I do not think that the issue has been fully and squarely put before all the people there. Therefore, the reaction today has to be also viewed in that light.

Now, the present debate, with all due respect to hon. Members, is not about socialism. It is not about the welfare of the country at large or many of the points which were raised, especially by the hon. Member who spoke first. This is a very limited issue; a very small issue. It deals specifically and only with the Mulki Rules, and the situation that arose because of the Supreme Court judgment. Some hon. Members said that nothing had happened. But I would respectfully say that a great deal has happened all these years. There was, if not to our entire satisfaction, certainly a degree of calm; not the calm of

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

the graveyard as some friends are so fond of repeating; and the situation was moving towards improvement. I am not saying that it had vastly improved. But certainly it was moving towards improvement. Then this judgment on the Mulki Rules was delivered and suddenly it was as if a fire had been started all over the State. How did the whole situation with regard to the Mulki rules arise? The State of Hyderabad was the largest of the old princely States. One hon. Member has said and rightly that in this State there were individuals, there were families of very high culture. But for the vast majority of the people there was poverty, they had not had opportunities of education or social welfare or of public health, or any kind of amelioration of their living conditions. When the composite Andhra State came into being all sections of the people recognised that for greater cohesions certain special measures of a transitory nature were necessary. The leaders of the people unanimously arrived at a gentlemen's agreement which we all accepted.

Since Shri Joshi is here I should like to just remind him. He cut a joke, he thought at our expense, on the word "gentleman". But in those days 'gentleman' was not a polite phrase at all; "gentleman" was used for a particular section of people who were completely divorced from the rest of the people. We have no objection not being counted in that section of the people. It is just like the earlier an argument over "lady" and "woman'. I had then very categorically said that we were women, bearing burdens and responsibilities as well as wanting our rights, we did not want to be "ladies" and "gentlemen" sitting on some platform above everybody else.

So, there was this agreement Now, regardless of any agreement we all know that even within a family there are differences and disputes. There is no State in India which does not have backward areas. Relatively backward and advanced areas exist not only in all States but in different regions of the same State. In the Andhra region many Members have drawn attention to areas such as Rayalaseema and Srikakulam. The Telengana region, may be a backward region but it does have better-off areas.

Merely because an area is comparatively backward is not reason enough for taking drastic or irreversible decisions. Where will this process end? I am not at all afraid of this being catching; that is not the point. But where does any one draw the line? Will each district want to be separate? Some people have advised the division of U.P. Where to divide into two, three, four, into how many areas do you divide it? Do you go back to the old, very small States, princely States, do you go back to that? Somewhere a line has to be drawn. You cannot just say that because of backwardness there should be division. As Chavanji has rightly pointed out, economic backwardness can go only through hard work and the effort of the entire nation.

While there will always be sympathy and understanding for the special hardship of the backwardness of any special group or any special area, I do not thing that anyone should be allowed to develop a vested interest in backwardness.

This is really a general problem and it is a part of the very much larger problem of poverty itself. There is, I am afraid, no immediate solution to it. In the early stages of development it is always more difficult to allot resources because the general level is so low that any extra provision is extremely difficulty, but inspite of this, an effort was made in the third and fourth Plans. As the House is aware, on the basis of the recommendations of the National Development Council 225 districts were earmarked for concessional finance from public financial institutions. In this are included district from the Andhra region as well as from the Telengana region.

In the Fifth Plan, it is our intention to launch a massive minimum needs programme. I do not want to go into the premise of this programme, some of which you know and some you will soon learn about. This is the only way in which a real solution can be found. While transitional measures may be necessary in some areas for historical or other reasons, I think we should all view the problem and the possibilities of its solution in the proper perspective.

So far as the present Bill is concerned, Shri Mirdha has already explained the scope of its provisions and I do not want to go into it again. However, I should like to make just a few general observations. As the House is aware, the Supreme Court held that section 2 of the Public Employment (requirement also residences) Act 1957 which sought to repeal the Mulki Rules, was bad. This was a complex situation. This was not the first time. In between many things have been going on. The Mulki Rules themselves were declared invalid and so on. It is not at all a static situation. But this has created a complex situation. It is obvious that the administration could not be run on the basis that Mulki Rules would apply to posts under the State Government at all levels. Certain appointments made in the past also had to be regularised. My friend opposite was much concerned about this He felt that it might mean going back and reinstating people. I should like to re-assure him that this is not at all the case. I do not want to go into the details of this. But I think his fears are unfounded. We had also to consider the past assurances given to the people of Telengana area with regard to public employment and also their present needs. We have not at all gone back on any assurance given and I should like to re-assure the hon. members that we are deeply concerned with their problems. But we feel that this is not the way of solving them. In fact, as I said on an earlier occasion, merely talking of separation is not an end of the problem. It is the beginning of another very big problem, not for other States but also for that area, that State itself. The decisions which we announced on the 27th November, 1972 were in the response to the request by the leaders of the State; they themselves have said that we should do something.

Regarding this Bill, several members have suggested that we might circulate it for public opinion, send it to the Supreme Court and so on. They asked, what was the hurry? The hurry is in the immediate interests of the proper administration of the State. It is obvious that any delay would create serious complications. I stand very firmly for an integrated State, but I should like to say that so far as this matter is concerned, even had there been two States, it would have made no difference to this Bill because it deals mainly with the problem of the twin cities and also the rest of Telengana. That problem would remain no matter what other things you do because a large number of non-Mulk is there. Unfortunately, even in the speeches have some little bitterness crept in. It does not matter how many States we have, you still will be neighbours and you still will have to deal with one another in a hundred and one things. Thinking that just because you are separated, you can get rid of these people or we have got rid this problem is a very facile way of thinking. Our experience has not shown that this comes true.

Rightly there is a strong feeling in the country that any residential qualification for public employment goes against the very concept of common citizenship which is enshrined in our Constitution. But at the same time, the framers of the Constitution did realise that the safeguards available to people who suffer from special hardships could not be abrogated straightway. This was one of the purposes of article 35. It kept alive the Mulki Rules, which had come to be looked upon as a valuable safeguards and had generated an emotional attachment. When the Telengana area was merged with Andhra, there were assurances from the Andhra region that this safeguard would be continued in certain respects. This approach was accepted by successive Governments in Andhra Pradesh all along,

[**Shrimati Indira Gandhi**]

even while there were different judicial pronouncements on the Mulki Rules.

This is a fact which some people tend to forget. The present Bill retains the Mulki Rules in certain respects but provides for their phased repeal. I should like to make it clear that it is not the intention of the Government to come to the House again to extend the time limits mentioned in the Bill. As I have said earlier, in the life of a State, a period of five to eight years is an exceedingly small one. Recognising the fact that the capital belongs to both regions, the Central Government has decided to repeal the Mulki Rules in the twin cities three years earlier than in the remaining Telangana region. Even during the intervening period, employment opportunities in the capital are being extended and educational facilities expanded for the citizens of the other regions of Andhra Pradesh also.

This again gives rise to certain doubts and fears in the mind of our friends from Telengana. I should like to assure them that the present Bill not only keep in tact the safeguards voluntarily agreed to in the Public Employment Act, which was struck down subsequently, but seeks to go a little way beyond that.

The Bill covers three of the five points mentioned in our decisions. The two other points do not require any legislation. I am mentioning this, because this matter was commented upon from the Benches opposite. Considerable work has already been done on the scheme of regionalisation of services, and the whole scheme will be finalised before long. The State Government will then make necessary amendments to their existing service rules and put the scheme into operation. The other decision related to the expansion of educational facilities in Hyderabad-Secunderabad. The Ministry of Education has already discussed this matter with the State Government and in the light of these discussions the State Government is framing specific proposals. Suitable machinerry will be devised so that these measures are faithfully carried out.

While we were seeking a solution to this particular situation, other points have been raised. It is said that the continuance of the Regional Committee for the Telengana area impedes the integration of the State of Andhra Pradesh. Shri Raghu Ramaiah and others have spoken about the separate budget for Telengana. A third point was that Telengana is not the only backward area in the State.

As you know, the Regional Committee is a committee of the legislature itself, set up at the time of the formation of the State, to give confidence to the people of the Telengana region that the assurances given to them were being properly implemented. If provided for the closer association of the people of Telengana in the development of their area.

The budget, of course, is not really separate, as Shri Raghu Ramaiah said. There are two separate sheets, but it still forms part of the same budget. But the basic problem is not of mathematical calculations. It is a question of the overall economic condition. I can appreciate the feeling of those who want all barriers which stand in the way of the fuller integration of the State to be removed. I look forward to a day when all these walls are demolished and there is no need to have such special arrangements. Such a situation will emerge progressively with the disappearance of economic disparities. May I remind this House that even the Constitution visualizes them as temporary and transitional? Meanwhile, of course we are giving special thought to what to do for the other backward areas of the State. The speedy development of those areas is equally important and suggestions have been made for some special arrangements which we are looking into. We would also be quite willing to have one or more regional committees or development boards for such areas, if the people so desire, and the details of this can be worked out in consultation with the leaders of the State.

Perhaps, there is a feeling that the norms adopted in allocating receipts and expenditure under different heads could be improved so as to make them more equitable to both regions. This question can also be gone into and if any assistance from the Central Government is called for we shall try to provide it. Because what is really needed is the provision of adequate resources and this is always dependent upon how much Shri Chavan can find for the entire country. He also does not have a magic bag into which he can dip for resources.

It is obvious that the resources of the entire State will have to be mobilised for this purpose. This is generally the approach which we have adopted for the removal of imbalances in the development. Whatever resources the Central Government can provide for this purpose will, I hope, be forthcoming.

Mr. Frank Anthony is not here. I have just one rejoinder to make He was speaking about minorities and our friends of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and about their reservations. It is quite true that with all the reservations, everything that we had hoped to do has not been done. There are still many disabilities. But he addressed his remark to the wrong person, Shri Bhandare Shri Bhandare is the one person who has always been elected from a general seat He does not come from a reserved seat. So, his remark that "you will not be elected once the reservation is removed", was to the wrong person.

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. B. B. Maurya also.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Yes, Shri B. P. Maurya also.

Sir, Parliament represents the will of the whole nation. Its duty is not merely to go into the rights and wrongs of a situation but also to view problems from the national point of view. Shri Chavan has stressed this point. But I would like to repeat it. While all of us here are elected from particular constituencies, once we are here in this hall, I think we should consider ourselves not as merely the representatives of one little area but as the representatives of the whole country and the entire people of India. And each problem has to be viewed from that angle.

The very first article of our Constitution declares that India is a Union of States. Each State has had a long cultural and historical tradition and each State has become a political entity in its own special way. Andhra Pradesh has been a distinctive cultural unit for thousands of years. The name has been found in the earliest Budhist writings. All the parts which now constitute Andhra Pradesh have been under one umbrella for long periods of history. Let us not look at just the immediate period of history.

Perhaps, it was this long history which inspired the Telugu-speaking people when they yearned and struggled for several decades to form a unified Andhra Pradesh. May I cite a little bit of my personal experience? I happened to be touring parts of the South just before the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission was made public and my ears are still reverberating with the ful-throated cries of Vishal Andhra.... (*Interruptions*). It was really the will of the Telugu-speaking people which prevailed over the proposal of some people to retain the old Hyderabad State.

I have taken a lot of time. I should like to make one more point. Mr. Frank Anthony is absent. He spoke at length and he has on previous occasions spoken about the great mistake of forming linguistic States. There are some things which are part of our national life. It is true that the question of linguistic States was very much a part of the national movement. There was no getting away from it. The units of every party which was in existence at a time, were formed on the

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

basis of language in spite of the British Provinces having different areas. There is an overall rationality in the formation of our various States and we should be very careful not to break this foundation of rationality in momentary passions. As I said at the beginning we should consider the feelings of people but it would be very wrong for the Government to be swept away by feelings. We must see what is in the larger interest of the people themselves. We are not saying that the interest of the people of Telengana should be sacrificed for our interest or for the interest of other parts of India. But the Government must think in a very calm manner about the interest of the people of that very region and see what will serve their interest best.

The Telugu-speaking people have a reputation of forthrightness but they also have an unsurpassed tradition of service to the nation. I am sure that no Telugu-speaking person whether he lives in the coastal region or in Rayalseema or in Telengana will ever do anything even in anger or in desperation which is not in the larger interest of their entire State and also in the interest of the country as a whole. I can understand the emotions of our friends here. This has been a period of great agony for us all to watch the developments in Andhra Pradesh and the tragedies that are taking place. I also should like to express my deep sympathy with the parents and families of those who have lost their lives. But we must look at this matter in the larger perspective. This particular Bill of course does not touch the larger aspect at all. This is a very limited Bill but because hon. Members have talked about other things, I also had to give my views on them.

MR. SPEAKER: There is one motion of Mr. Narayana Rao for reference to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Narayana Rao are you withdrawing it?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: I want to speak on that.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No question of your speaking on it now. Are you withdrawing it or shall I put it to the House?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: I am withdrawing.

MR. SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his Motion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put motion serial No. 31 standing in the name of Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 31 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th February, 1973."(2)

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No. 9] [18.44 hrs.

Agarwal, Shri Virendra
Bade, Shri R. V.
Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagdish
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Dutta, Shri Biren
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand

Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj
Kiruttinan, Shri Tha
Krishnan, Shri E. R.
Krishnan, Shri M. K.
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Modak, Shri Bijoy
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
Ramkanwar, Shri
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Reddy, Shri B. N.
*Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Samantan, Shri S. C.
Saminathan, Shri P. A.
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh
Sharma, Shri R. R.
Subravelu, Shri
Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Veeriah, Shri K.
Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri G P.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamao
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Ambesh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Appalanaidu, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa, Shri T. V.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chellachami, Shri A. M.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Choudhury, Shri Momul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.

*Wrongly voted for AYES

Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Giri, Shri V. Shanker
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Govind Das, Dr.
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kailas, Dr.
Kale, Shri
Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kathamuthu, Shri M.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Manjhi, Shri Bhola
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Mishra, Shri S. N.
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Naik, Shri B. V.
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain

Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai, Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Partap Singh, Shri
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Arvind M.
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Peje, Shri S. I.
Pradhani, Shri K.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram, Shri Tulmohan
Ram Dhan, Shri
Rama Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri M S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Shri Kodanda Rami
Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Saksena, Prof. S. L.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Satyanarayana, Shri B.
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Viswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Tarodekar, Shri V. D.
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Uikey, Shri M. G.

Unnikrishanan, Shri K. P.
Venkatasubbhaiah, Shri P.
Venkataswamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Ram Singh Bhai
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri R. P.
Yadav, Shri D. P.

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the division is: *Ayes* 41: *Noes* 231

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't think, Mr. Madhu Dandavate, you would like your Motion to be put, after this..

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I want it to be put to vote. They might be prepared to circulate it upto the 4th April.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. This will be by voice vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 4th April, 1973." (3)

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 4 by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for certain amendments to the Mulki Rules so as to limit their operation, for the validation of certain appointments and for the repeal, in a phased manner, of the said rules and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely: Shri R. V. Bade, Shri Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shri Madhu Dandavate, Shri R. N. Goenka, Shri Jagannathrao Joshi, Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai, Shri Mallikarjun, Shri P. G. Mavalankar, Shri Piloo Mody, Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya, Shri K. C. Pant, Shri Dhan Shah Pradhan, Shri M. S. Purty, Shri Ramkanwar, Shri M. Satyanarayana Rao, Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri, Shri Rana Bahadur Singh, Shri G. P. Yadav, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and 10 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 10 Members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee." (4)

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for certain amendments to the Mulki

*The following Members also recorded their votes for NOES:

Sarvshri M. Ram Gopal Reddy, Sarjoo Pandey and S. A. Muruganatham.

Rules so as to limit their operation, for the validation of certain appointments and for the repeal, in a phased manner, of the said rules and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(*Definitions.*)

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (PALGHAT): I beg to move:

Page 1, *omit* line 5. (6)

Page 1, *omit* lines 12 to 16. (7)

Page 2, *omit* lines 12 and 13. (8)

Page 2, *omit* lines 14 and 15. (9)

Page 2, *omit* lines 16 and 17. (10)

Page 2, *omit* lines 18 and 19. (11)

Page 2, *omit* lines 20 and 21. (12)

Page 2, *omit* lines 22 and 23. (13)

Page 2, *omit* lines 27 to 30. (14)

MR. SPEAKER: These amendments are now before the House.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: I would like to speak specially on my amendment which seeks to substitute for clause 3 the following:

"The Mulki Rules are hereby repealed",

and also my amendment No 116 which seeks to substitute for clause 4, the following, namely:

"All public appointments in Andhra Pradesh shall be in the proportion of 1:2 between Telengana area and the rest of Andhra Pradesh while due weightage is given to backward areas in both the regions as may be specified to the Rules.".

I do not want to make a long speech But I would explain what our position is as far as this question is concerned. I understand the difficulties, because I had been in Andhra Pradesh and I know the feelings of the people of Andhra Pradesh at least. The feelings are running very high, and the people are all divided. the people of the Andhra region on one side and those of the Telengana region on the other, and the Government employees are also divided. All these things are there. But the proposal that has come before us is not the solution. For, what is the root cause of the division of the people of Andhra and Telengana? It is the question of employment.

There are not enough employment opportunities. As far as those who want employment are concerned, there are many. So, that is the root cause. In order to avoid unemployment, it is necessary that the people of both the Andhra and Telengana regions must unite together and fight against unemployment and starvation. That was the feeling which made the people unite together and fight for Vishala Andhra. Since they had the same culture and the same language, they thought that if they united together, it would be easier for them to fight against the British rulers as well as against poverty and unemployment.

This type of problem is there not only in Andhra and Telengana areas, but it is there in many other States as well. Take the case of Kerala, for instance. It is a separate State and it is a single State. But there are differences between one district and another district; there are differences between one village and another village If there are employment opportunities and there are industries in one village and people are recruited for the purpose, the people there say that the people from another village should not be taken. So, there is that type of feeling in one district against another and in one village against another. This feeling is there because the employment opportunities are very few, while the number of those who want employment is growing day by day. So, it is not a question of whether there should be a separate Andhra or Telengana State. The question is one of unemployment, and we have to fight unemployment. Even if the State were united, in today's condition, the problem of unemployment cannot be immediately solved. A separate Andhra or Telengana State can never solve the problem of unemployment.

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

It is highly regrettable that the Central Government have not done what they should have done. Instead of coming forward with a Bill of this nature to safeguard the interests of the people of both the region, they should have found some *via media* by which the passions of the people could have been assuaged, as soon as the Andhra High Court had declared the rules *ultra vires;* if they would have done so to safeguard the interests of both the regions, then the present situation where there are strong feelings between the people of Andhra region and those of the Telengana region would not have come about. So the entire responsibility is on the Central Government.

Secondly, our party is deeply disturbed over these disruptive developments in the State of Andhra and in the Telangana area. Our party is of the considered view that a just and reasonable solution is possible for this issue, provided the Central Government acts in time and enacts suitable legislation ensuring the legitimate rights and demands of the people of Telangana while annulling the out-dated Mulki Rules which, if persisted and implemented, would surely pave the way for the disunity of the people and the disintegration of Andhra Pradesh.

The Central Government must enact legislation, firstly to ensure employment in State government services at all levels in the ratio of 2:1 for 'Andhra' and 'Telangana' regions respectively and they be posted in any part of the State and not confined to each region. This reflects the real strength of the population in the two regions. This principle may be extended to all public corporations and semi-government concerns. Secondly, the allocation of all State resources including that of Hyderabad City and Central loans and grants for regular administrative and developmental activities in the State including 5-year-plans in the ratio of 2.1 while special attention should be paid and special allocation made to develop backward tracts and areas in both the regions.

Similarly seats in colleges and professional schools and institutions can be reserved in the same ratio.

Thirdly—I say this in reference to what Shri Raghuramaiah was saying that we want to perpetuate it—the time-limit for the two above-stated provisions should not be mechanically fixed. They should only continue until such time when mutual understanding and confidence develops between the two regions and the people living there and until the existing imbalance in the development between the two regions gets progressively reduced and eliminated. I press my amendments.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I move:

Page 1,—*omit* lines 15 and 16. (22)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 to vote.

Amendments Nos. 6 to 14 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER I shall now put amendment No. 22 to vote.

Amendment No. 22 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(*Validation of certain specified appointments.*)

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: I move:

Page 3, *for* clause 4, *substitute*—

"4. All public appointments in Andhra Pradesh shall be in the proportion of 1:2 between Telangana area and the rest of Andhra Pradesh while due weightage is given to backward areas in both the regions as

may be specified in the Rules". (16)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put this amendment to vote.

Amendment No. 16 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(*Report of Mulki Rules in respect of appointments to Schedule posts in the Capital area.*)

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I move:

Page 3, line 44,—*for* "1977" *substitute* "1990". (23)

Page 3,—*after line* 50 *insert*—

"Provided that the Central Government shall make a review of the employment position in Telengana region every two years, from the date of commencement of this Act, in order to ascertain whether the object of providing safeguards in the matter of employment under State Government has been achieved in terms of filling up posts in Telengana region by persons domiciled in Telengana region". (24)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put these amendments to vote.

Amendments Nos. 23 and 24 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7—(*Repeal of Mulki Rules in respect of appointments to Schedule posts in the remaining areas of Telangana.*)

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I move:

Page 4, line 3,—*for* "1980" *substitute* "1990". (25)

Page 4, *after* line 6 *insert*—

"Provided that the Central Government shall make a review of the employment position in Telengana region every two years, from the date of commencement of this Act, in order to ascertain whether the object providing safeguards in the matter of employment under the State Government has been achieved in terms of filling up posts in Telegana region by persons domiiiled in Telengana region". (26)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put these amendments to vote.

Amendments Nos. 25 and 26 were put and negatived.

19 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

First Schedule

MR. SPEAKER: We take up the First Schedule. There are some amendments.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I beg to move:

Page 4,—

for lines 12 to 14 *substitute*—

"(b) The post of Tehsildar, the post of Civil Assistant Surgeon, the post of Junior Engineer, the post of

[Shri Satya Narain Rao]

Vetarinary Assistant Surgeon, the post of Munsiff Magistrate, the post of Junior or Assistant Lecturer in Government and aided colleges, the post of Assistant Radio Engineer, the post of Assistant or Police Prosecuting Officer, the post of District Inspector of Labour, the post of District Public Relation Officer, the post of Assistant Statistical Officer, the post of Drug Inspector, the post of Dairy Extension Officer, the post of Assistant Treasury Officer and the post of District Women Welfare Officer, in each case by whatever name designated, within Telengana area, under the State Government." (27)

Page 4, line 16,—

after "(Other than a cantonment board)"

insert "or other authority' (28)

Page 4, line 18,—

for "three" *substitute* "five" (29)

MR. SPEAKER: I put amendments Nos 27, 28 and 29 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 27 to 29 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the First Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

Second Schedule

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up the Second Schedule.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 22,—

for "Non-gazetted" *substitute*—

"First-gazetted and non-gazetted" (30)

MR. SPEAKER: I put amendment No. 30 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 30 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Second Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Second Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Sometimes even two of you do not say 'Ayes'. I want to make you alert sometimes. The question is:

"That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is

"That the Bill be passed"

The Lok Sabha divided:

Div. No. 10]

[19.08 hrs.

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Ambesh, Shri
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman

Appalanaidu, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Chandra Gowda, Shri D B.
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa, Shri T. V.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chellachami, Shri A. M.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
Ghosh, Shri P K
Gill, Shri Mohmder Singh
Giri, Shri V. Shanker
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Jharkharde Rai, Shri
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadam, Shri J G.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kale, Shri
Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.
Kamakshaiah, Shri D
Kamble, Shri T D
Kamla Kumari, Kumari

Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kathamuthu, Shri M.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kinder al, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti, A. K.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Manjhi, Shri Bhola
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Mishra, Shri S. N.
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Muruganantham, Shri S. A.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai, Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pratap Singh, Shri
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patil, Shri E. V. Vilhe
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Peje, Shri S. L.
Prabodh Chandra, Shri
Pradhani, Shri K.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram, Shri Tulmohan
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
Reddy, Shri P. V.

Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara
Rishhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Saksena, Prof. S. L.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Satyanarayana, Shri B.
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Viswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Tarodekar, Shri V. D.
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N
Tiwary, Shri K. N
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Uikey, Shri M G
Unnikrishnan, Shri K P.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Venkatswamy, Shri G
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Ram Singh Bhai
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri R P

NOES

Bade, Shri R V.
Banera, Shri Harendra Singh
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagdish
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P
Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Deb, Shri Dassaratha
Datta, Shri Biren
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Haider, Shri Krishna Chandra
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj
Kiruttinam, Shri Tha
Krishnan, Shri E. R.
Krishnan, Shri M. K.

Mawalankar, Shri P. G.
Modak, Shri Bijoy
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
*Patel, Shri Arvind M.
Ramkanwar, Shri
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Saminathan, Shri P A
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh
Sharma, Shri R. R.
Subravelu, Shri
Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Veeriah, Shri K.
Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri G. P.
**Yadav, Shri D. P.

MR. SPEAKER: The result** of the division is: Ayes 233; Noes 40.

The motion was adopted.

19.05 hrs.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to move:

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th December, 1972 and communicated to this House on the 15th December, 1972 and do resolve that the following 30 Members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely:—Shri P. Ankineedu Prasadarao, Shri Banamali Babu, Shri R. V. Bade, Shri H. K. L. Bhagat, Shri Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri B. E. Choudhari, Shri Khemchandbhai Chavda, Shri Madhu Dandavate, Shri G C. Dixit, Shri Tarun Gogoi, Shri Dinesh Joarder, Shri Z. M. Kahandole, Shri G. Y. Krishnan, Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal, Shri Piloo Mody, Shri F. H. Mohsin, Shri Niti Raj Singh Chaudhury, Shri D. K. Panda, Shri R. Balakrishna Pillai, Chowdhury Ram Sewak, Shri K. Narayana Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao, Shri Vayalar Ravi, Shri Shanker Rao Savant, Shri Shambhu Nath, Shri B. R. Shukla, Shri Ram Shekhar Prasad Singh, Shri S. N. Singh, Shri G. Viswanathan, Shri R. P. Yadav.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): No discussion on it?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a motion for concurrence for the appointment of a Joint Committee. If you do not want to concur, it is all right.

The question is:

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th December, 1972 and communicated to

---

*Wrongly noted for NOES.

**The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES:—
Sarvshi D. P. Yadav, Maganti Ankineedu, B. S. Murthy and Arvind M. Patel.

the House on the 15th December, 1972 and do resolve that the following 30 Members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely:—Shri P. Ankineedu, Prasadarao, Shri Banamali Babu, Shri R. V. Bade, Shri H. K. L. Bhagat, Shri Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri B. E. Choudhari, Shri Khemchandbhai Chavda, Shri Madhu Dandavate, Shri G. C Dixit, Shri Tarun Gogoi, Shri Dinesh Joarder, Shri Z. M. Kahandole, Shri G Y. Krishnan, Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal, Shri Piloo Mody, Shri F. H. Mohsin, Shri Niti Raj Singh Chaudhury, Shri D. K. Panda, Shri R. Balakrishna Pillai, Chowdhury Ram Sewak, Shri K. Narayana Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao, Shri Vayalar Ravi, Shri Shanker Rao Savant, Shri Shambhu Nath, Shri B. R. Shukla, Shri Ram Shekhar Prasad Singh, Shri S. N. Singh, Shri G. Viswanathan, Shri R. P. Yadav".

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Should we keep sitting and finish the rest of the agenda?

HON MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

19.19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Mriday, December 22, 1972/Pauva 1, 1894 (Saka)

GIPND—L—3020 . S—1010.